The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Postal Arrangements in the South.

The Department to be Self-Sustaining.

A Further Postponement of the Wertz Trial.

Opposition to Colored Schools by Property Owners.

THE PAYING OFF OF OUR IMMENSE ARMY

VARIOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

The reëstablishment of the Southern mail service is now engaging the earnest attention of Postmaster-General DENNISON, and the country will be glad to learn that Mr. DENNISON will not, in so doing, reëstablish the high-priced contracts which, before the war, did so much toward rendering the Post-office Department a burden upon the government. During the war, the department has become self-sustaining, and it is Gov. DENNISON's intention to keep it as near that condition as possible. To this end, the whole system of Southern railroads has been classified into four different classes, viz.: Branch of spur roads, local roads, semi-local roads and through roads. A rate of compensation has been fixed for each class, viz.: $30, $50, $75 and $100, per mile per annum, respectively. A circular letter has been sent to each of the Provisional Governors, notifying them that the department is ready to restore the mail service upon the Southern railroads, so soon as the said Provisional Governors can certify that they are in operation and controlled by proper persons. The fixing of the compensation at the prices named is not an arbitrary act of the Postmaster-General, but is the result of a careful systemization of the whole business, and is fixed with a view of having it bear a reasonable proportion to the prospective revenue to the department. This was not the case before the war, when political preferment obtained contracts at exorbitant rates, viz.: $300 to $325 per mile, and which was one of the chief elements in causing a deficiency in the postal revenue. In the reorganization of this mail service Gov. DENNISON proposes to keep in view the point that the facilities for the South must be regulated in a great measure by the revenue to the Department from the same source.

OPPOSITION TO COLORED SCHOOLS.

The "irrepressible conflict" has developed another phase in this city.

The Washington Secesh who reside in the aristocratic locality of Fourteenth-street and Massachusetts-avenue, object to the colored schools established in that vicinity by Gen. HOWARD of the Freedmen's Bureau. They beseech him to have them removed, and assign, among other reasons, that it will depreciate the price of real estate, and thereby injure property. If colored schools will depreciate the price of real estate in Washington so that people can buy it at reasonable prices, and live here, it is to be hoped there may be a large increase of colored schools. The complaints are not likely to effect much in this case.

THE WERTZ TRIAL.

The WERTZ trial went over again to-day, and it may not begin for a week. It seems, after all, that the prosecution is not fully ready, new evidence constantly coming in, which may cause some changes in the charges and specifications.

THE KETCHUM SUSPENSION.

The financial news from New-York has created a very considerable sensation here, and the details are sought for with the greatest avidity. The suspension of the house of KETCHUM, SON & Co. was canvassed with much vigor in the Treasury Department.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR OULD.

Among the arrivals here to-day is ROBERT OULD, formerly rebel Commissioner of Exchange, who comes for ten days, by permission of the War Department. His object is to obtain medical treatment for an old disorder, which his former family physician treated with success. He reported to the Provost-Marshal on his arrival.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

The Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery, composed of the consolidated remnants of the Sixth, Tenth and Thirteenth Heavy Artillery Regiments, together with the Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, and the First Vermont Heavy Artillery, doing duty in the garrison of Washington, have been ordered to be mustered out of service. They are a part of the eight thousand recently ordered to be mustered out in Gen. AUGUR's command.

ACCIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

The work on the House wing of the Capitol having been completed to-day, the scaffolding was removed this evening, when it fell, killing one man, and severely injuring two others.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Among the arrivals to-day were Vice-President FOSTER, Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, Adjutant-Gen. STONEHOUSE, Senator BELL, of New-York, and Mrs. Gen. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky. Mr. Secretary SEWARD has again repaired to Cape May, where his son FREDERICK and daughter FANNY, still sojourn.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has made the following appointments: Newton Edwards, to be Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Dakotah Territory, and Edward B. Taylor to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency. Maj.-Gen. Curtis, Brig.-Gen. H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reid and Oran Guernsey have been appointed commissioners to negotiate under the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior a treaty or treaties with the several tribes of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians.

The President has also appointed PHINEAS J. HORWITZ, M. D., Chief of Medicines and Surgery of the United States Navy, to be Visitor of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Hon. ROBERT VAN VALKENBURGH, of New-York, is to be Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the absence of Judge COOLEY with the Indian Commission.

SAMUEL A. PANCOAST has been appointed Direct Tax Commissioner for the District of Georgia.

PARDONED.

Ex-Senator of the United States BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, formerly of Alabama, has, among others, just been pardoned by President JOHNSON.

All the soldiers now in the field, with the single exception of those in the military division under Gen. SHERIDAN, have within a few days been paid up to and including the 30th of June last, and for SHERIDAN's department over ten millions of dollars were sent two weeks ago to the Paymaster, with which to settle all demands against the government.

So, too, in the West and far West, including California, have the requisite funds been forwarded to pay the dues of the soldiers.

PAID OFF.

On the 1st day of May last there were more than one million of soldiers actually in the service of the United States. Since then at least five hundred thousand have been mustered out and paid off, while about two hundred thousand more are either en route or waiting muster out at the various State rendezvous. Only two regiments of this enormous army have failed to receive their pay with reasonable promptness.

One of these is a New-York regiment; but the only reason of failure to receive their pay is found in the neglect of their officers to properly complete their payrolls.

REVENUE.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day, were $1,400,000.

ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

HORATIO N. CONGAR, Commissioner of Emigration, has been appointed Acting Assistant Secretary of State during the illness of FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

An unusually large number of visitors were at the Executive Mansion to-day. Many of them had been in waiting for more than three hours, when, about 1 o'clock, the door was thrown open and all were admitted to the room of the President at the same time. The throng filled the apartment and crowded upon him in an inexcusable manner. Most of their business was of a trivial character. Several prominent Southerners had come to procure the Executive signature to their papers for pardon, but they will have to wait for their turns.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA'S MAILS.

Speculations on the Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph—The Trial of Jeff. Davis—An Impartial Estimate of Northern Feeling Toward the Rebel Chief—Arrest of Townsend, the New-Haven Bank Robber.

The mails by the *China* reached this city last evening. We give the following interesting extracts from our foreign exchanges:

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

SPECULATIONS ON THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

From the London Times, Aug. 4.

The announcement of an accident to the cable which was telegraphed from Valentia at midday on Wednesday, coupled with the long silence since then, and other collateral circumstances, if possible, still more grave, all justify the fears which are now entertained as to the present success of this great undertaking. Up to midday on Wednesday the signals received were singularly distinct, and the insulation as nearly perfect as electrical insulation ever can be. At that time the *Great Eastern* was in 51 degrees north latitude, and 39 degrees west longitude—a position which reference to the map will show was very nearly two-thirds of the way to Newfoundland. She was then in the deepest water of the whole route—2,400 fathoms, or a little over 2½ miles, with a soft oozy bottom of mud on which to lay the rope. It was at this time the signals to Valentia became unintelligible, and gradually ceased, leaving no communication between Ireland and the ship. Since that time no signals have been sent out and none have been received home, but in their stead the cable has given warnings of the most ominous kind—either that it has totally severed from the great ship, or else is lying in such an injured state at the bottom of the Atlantic as to be virtually destroyed for telegraphic purposes, unless it can be hauled in again from its ocean depth on board the *Great Eastern*, the fault found, the piece cut out, and a new splice made. How the accident has arisen, whether the end has been buoyed, whether it has been broken, and the cable staff are now trying to recover it, none know. All surmises on these points are matters of vague conjecture. As far as reasonable probabilities can lead to the formation of opinions, it is generally considered by electricians as tolerably certain, first, that the fault was not caused by stress of weather; and secondly, that it occurred after the rope had left the ship. Bad weather seems out of the question, for the reason that the amount of slack paid out has been so small and so uniform throughout the whole voyage. It was true that during the last 100 miles run it seems to have slightly increased, but not more than might have been expected from the increasing depth of water. The instruments used at the Valentia end are of such exquisite delicacy, also, that they even show by deflection of the needle when the *Great Eastern* rolls, and this so distinctly that special alterations had to be made in the code of signals to obviate this possible source of confusion. Yet up to the cessation of signals, the needles always indicated that the great ship had been very steady indeed. That the disaster occurred after the cable left the vessel is evident from the fact that it was unknown to those on board, who were sending their messages as usual when their signals became unintelligible at Valentia, and at last ceased entirely. Yesterday it was stated that the tests applied to the line from Valentia, gave "dead earth," or in other words a total loss of continuity and insulation—a severed cable, in fact. We give this statement, however, merely as a rumor, though we fear it must be regarded as having a great deal of truth in it, from the fact of its being nearly corroborated, on the very best authority, by the announcement that during part of yesterday "earth currents" were coming through the cable to the instruments at Valentia. The presence of these earth currents in the wire means either that the cable has parted, or that there is a considerable piece of its copper conductor exposed, and in communication with the earth or water. In each case, of course, this is a fatal fault. It was sought to allay alarm yesterday by advancing the theory that the cable was influenced by the curious electrical storms known as "deflections," which pass from east to west, and which sometimes affect both land and submarine lines most extensively. One of these "deflection" storms was certainly present yesterday, as a telegram from Valentia stated that the working condition of the land line in the south of Ireland was "much impeded by strong deflections." This supposition, however, in the face of the known loss of communication with the great ship, was counted as of little worth, and the best test of the feeling of despondency which existed may be found in the fact that, though hitherto it has been always easy to insure shares at 25 per cent. premium, as much as 60 per cent. premium, offered yesterday, found no takers at LLOYD's.

With regard to the chances of recovering the injured part and repairing it, it is almost impossible to speculate. At the depth of water in which the *Great Eastern* now is, hauling up three miles of rope would, under the most favorable circumstances, be a slow and most precarious undertaking. Carried on with all the care which such an operation would require, it could hardly be recovered at the rate of more than a quarter of a mile an hour, while the slightest wind or rough sea would at once put an end to it, and the rope would have to be buoyed and cut adrift to avoid the certainty of its breaking if it continued fast to the great ship. For such eventualities the *Great Eastern* is amply provided. She has many buoys on board equal altogether to a weight of 80 tons, and she has at least four or five miles of powerfull wire buoy-ropes which can support all that the buoys themselves can float. This effort to buoy, however, will not be resorted to till the last extremity, as, apart from the special dangers of such an expedient, the greatest of all is the extreme uncertainty of ever finding the buoy again when once cast loose in the middle of the Atlantic. If the *Great Eastern* is making a successful effort to haul in the cable and repair it, a clear renewal of signals may be looked for at latest within a couple of days. If, on the contrary, that time should pass by without the cable giving any signs of life, we fear the cause must be considered hopeless as far as regards success this year.

The *Great Eastern* left with about 2,350 knots of cable on board, of which, up to the time of the accident, 1,200 miles, or about one-half, had been laid. It is known, from the rate of paying out and the distance run, that there must have been at least 250 miles still in the forward tank when the fault arose. The break was evidently, therefore, not caused by passing the rope from the forward tank to that amidships, which contains 870 miles of wire. Supposing, then, that the worst has happened, and the cable is broken, at least 400, if not 500 miles may be still recovered by underrunning and hauling it in from the shore end at Valentia. This would leave a deficit of 700 or 800 miles necessary to be supplied before again commencing the work—not a very great amount, certainly, considering what is at stake, but quite enough to put an end to any chance of the attempt being renewed before next year. Of course, all that we have now stated is mere conjecture, based upon the most reliable information. In a day or so at most the public will be able with certainty to judge for themselves, for if, as we have said, at the end of that time there are still no signals, they will need none to tell them how total and irremediable has been the third failure to lay a telegraph under one of the deepest, and certainly one of the stormiest, seas in the world.

THE APPROACHING TRIAL OF DAVIS.

AN IMPARTIAL AND TEMPERATE ESTIMATE OF NORTHERN FEELING.

Correspondence of the London Times.

As the time of Mr. DAVIS' trial draws nearer, the interest which is felt in its result increases. It was thought that by postponing the event public opinion in the North would soften towards DAVIS, but there is no indication of such a change; on the contrary, circumstances are always occurring which strengthen the general desire to see the heaviest of punishments fall upon his head. Nothing will satisfy a very large portion of the people but Mr. DAVIS' life. Even the most moderate men express a feeling of anxiety lest the government should be contented with his banishment. This eager craving for vengeance on an individual, notwithstanding the awful visitation which has fallen upon the entire South, and which might seem enough to appease the demands of the most vindictive, may appear very reprehensible to people in England, but *it is not so unreasonable as it looks at a distance. Not only can it be explained, but justified; it does not arise from party passion, but from the remembrance of deeds which are more horrible than the English public can have any idea of, and it is constantly fed by new proofs of barbarity perpetrated upon Federal prisoners.* If there is any bitterness entertained by the Northern people toward the South—and very rarely indeed have I seen evidences of it—it springs from the same cause which makes them talk of DAVIS as of a being scarcely human. That cause is the incredible and infamous treatment which the Northern captured soldiers received in Southern prisons.

The evidence upon which the charges of cruelty rest is *overwhelming and unanswerable.* A Sanitary Commission was appointed by the government to inquire into the circumstances, and the members of it examined a great many men who had been prisoners in the South, some of whom were at death's door when they told their story. The testimony has been published by official sanction, and photographs of a few of the prisoners are prefixed to the narrative. Photographs do not lie, and these pictures of living skeletons, covered with horrible sores and wounds, speak for themselves. But still more painful witnesses against the prisons of the South are to be met with in almost every village in the presence of poor young fellows who have returned in a state of idiocy, or paralyzed, or eaten up with scurvy. A wretched object was pointed out to me the other day. There were still the traces of a robust and strong man about him, but he was physically a wreck, and his mind was utterly gone. When it is considered that at Andersonville the Confederates put the Northern prisoners on a piece of land without even a tent to cover them, that a tropical sun beat down upon their heads, and that they had not food enough given them to keep a dog alive, it cannot cause surprise that mind and body alike broke down. It is a fact, and an awful one to realize, that around that prison-field of Andersonville 15,000 Northern soldiers, taken captive, lie buried. Fever and starvation laid them all low. In the regular prisons, where at least shelter from heat or cold was provided, the men were huddled together so that it was almost impossible to breathe in the rooms. When they went to the windows to get a little fresh air, they were shot down from outside by the sentinels. This crime is proved to have been committed in scores of cases. The evidence, as I have said, is before the world; the Southern leaders do not attempt to contradict it. They only say they did as well as they could, and *all one's wishes and hopes would lead one to believe them. But here again, unfortunately, the evidence is too strong in disproof of their words.* At Libby, close to DAVIS' house, the prisoners were literally starving. Their friends in the North heard of this, and sent them boxes of provisions. These boxes were stored in sheds directly in front of the prison, so that the men could see them from their windows, but the authorities refused to disturb them. The prisoners died from hunger in the sight of plenty. The Southern defence is that this was a retaliatory measure, used because there had been a complaint about the treatment of Southern men in the North. But it is proved beyond all doubt—and every Confederate soldier, private or officer, who is questioned on the subject admits it—that in the Northern prisons no distinction whatever was made between Federal and Confederate; *both were carefully looked after, and always had proper clothing and food.* * * * "It is very easy for you Englishmen to talk about mercy and forgiveness," said a lady talking of this subject, "but how would you have felt toward the Russians if they had starved and murdered 15,000 of your soldiers in one prison? It is this feeling which extends through every class of society in the North. To condemn it without weighing the circumstances which produce it is to *do less than justice to a people who are ready to shake hands with every Southern man, and to help him with money, provided we was not a leader among them.* As a body the Northern people are impatient to be friends with the South. It is only against the leaders that they bear animosity, and it is chiefly concentrated upon the head of DAVIS; for he lived within a stone's throw of Libby Prison, whence the corpses of starved men were daily carried out in large numbers. It may be asked, Did DAVIS and Gen. LEE know of the manner in which Southern prisoners were treated? The North *believe* they did, and, therefore, as I have said, the cry for their lives, however repulsive it may sound, is not a cry raised without provocation. It is not the wild clamor of a mob; and it is so far deep and general that I believe the government will have to resist the whole force of public opinion in the North if Mr. DAVIS is to save his life. "If," says a writer who truly reflects the views of the people on this subject, "Gen. LEE had been determined not to have prisoners starved or abused, does any one doubt that he could have prevented these things? Nobody doubts it." And so of DAVIS—"The chief of a so-called Confederacy, who could calmly consider among his official documents incendiary plots for the secret destruction of ships, hotels and cities full of peaceable people, is a chief well worthy to preside over such cruelties; but his only just title is President of Assassins, and the whole civilized world should make common cause against such a miscreant." I do not know whether this argument and this language will be deemed conclusive or satisfactory in England; they are certainly held to be so here, and, after all, it is in America that Mr. DAVIS is to be tried. His friends might see a worse fate befall him than his death in Fortress Monroe.

THE NEW-HAVEN BANK ROBBERY.

ARREST OF TOWNSEND IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post, Aug. 3

It is somewhat singular that whenever anything like a "big robbery" takes place in the United States, if the robbers evade the law in their own country they generally make for the Mersey. A case of this kind has just occurred. On the 22nd of May last, the Townsend Savings Bank in New-Haven, Conn., was robbed of $100,000 by one of the confidential clerks, named JEREMIAH TOWNSEND. On the evening of the robbery, TOWNSEND requested to be allowed to stay in the office as he was desirous of posting up his books. The money was lodged in an iron safe, which was opened and shut by one of the celebrated "combination locks." TOWNSEND by some at present unknown means managed to secure the "cypher" and keys from one of the head clerks of the bank, and in the course of the evening he must have opened the safe, abstracted his booty, and "made tracks." On the discovery of the robbery the excitement was intense, and information was at once sent to all the principal cities of the States and to Europe. Several weeks elapsed, but no traces of the robber could be obtained until the 16th of June, when it was discovered that a draft of indebtedness for $5,000 had been negotiated at Drexel's Bank, Philadelphia, it being presented by a man named RYAN. RYAN was communicated with, and it was found that he came into possession of the draft honestly enough. He stated that when on his way from Pittsburgh to Cincinnatti he became acquainted with a man named STRAWBRIDGE, (an alias of TOWNSEND's,) and went with him to Havana. On leaving TOWNSEND there the latter gave him the $5,000 note to go to Philadelphia with and get cashed for gold. RYAN was then to go to Newhaven and give the money to a young lady at the place, telling her at the same time to take the steamer and meet TOWNSEND at St. Thomas, while he (RYAN) was to proceed at once to Liverpool and take apartments in the Queen's Hotel, at the place where they were all to meet. TOWNSEND having left Havana for St. Thomas, information was given to CARLIN and CALLANAN, two Philadelphia detectives, who at once, in company with Dr. TOWNSEND, one of the directors of the bank, proceeded to Boston, where they caught the Cunard steamer *China* on the 19th ult., and arrived in Liverpool on Saturday morning last. Here they ascertained that the *Shannon*, one of the West India mail steamers, had reached Southampton that morning. There was no time to lose; so, under assumed names, the Yankee detective went and took apartments at the Queen's Hotel; but Dr. TOWNSEND, from a matter of prudence, was placed in private apartments. On Saturday night, about 10:30 o'clock, on the arrival of the down train from London at the Lime-street station, TOWNSEND jumped lightly on to the platform, and after making some inquiries from the parties, proceeded to the Pelican Hotel, on the Islington flags, close to the station. The lynx-eyed detectives, however, were on his trail, and watched him to the Pelican. He made arrangements for lodgings for the night, and after some refreshments sauntered down to the Queen's Hotel, and inquired if a Mr. RYAN was there. Receiving an answer in the negative, he proceeded unmolested back to the Pelican, where he passed the night in peace and quiet, we presume, little dreaming what was in readiness for him in the morning. In the meantime the assistance of the Liverpool detectives, HORNE and CARLISLE, was procured, and early on Sunday morning the four detectives were on the *qui vive.* As soon as the doors of the Pelican were thrown open CARLIN walked in, while the others were conveniently placed. A few minutes before breakfast Mr. TOWNSEND made his appearance, when he was confronted by CARLIN. TOWNSEND placed his right hand behind his back, but before he could do mischief he was secured by the other detectives. On being searched a loaded revolver was found in his coat pocket, and in other parts of his clothes, $42,000 in notes. His luggage was next examined, when a second loaded revolver was discovered, besides $56,000 in gold, and a quantity of jewelry. There being no mistake about the young gentleman's identity, he was safely and well cared for until this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when he and his custodians, on board the steamer *Etna*, sailed away for the "Land of Liberty." What has become of the "young lady of New-Haven" and the $5,000 in gold we know not

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

Sentiment of the People of Alabama.

Condition of that State and of the Freedmen.

Progress of Reconstruction in Florida.

Arrival of Gov. Marvin--His Reception and Proclamation.

The Approaching Election in South Carolina.

THE GEORGIA RAILROADS, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, July 28, 1865.

It was a slow, military train which brought me here from Nashville. You have no conception, unless you have experience, as to what process of locomotion traveling on a military railroad is. Perhaps you would think it is simply "riding on a rail," under charge of some officers and soldiers; but when you know it is crowding into a very poor second-class coach, where men of all degrees of littleness are engaged sometimes in smoking, then drinking whisky, then playing euchre, in the presence of the ladies—for there is no other coach—when you have a ten hours' ride before you, at the rate of ten miles an hour, the mercury standing at 110 degrees in the shade—when there is not a swallow of water cooler than the freshest of fresh milk brought into the car during the whole journey—then you can imagine the pleasures of a military railroad ride.

But, with this great difference between flying over your celebrated "Central" and great "Erie" lines, and jogging along in this "advance guard" manner, a trip to this point is immensely interesting. Huntsville is situated in certainly the most beautiful country I ever have seen. The scenery is not of that bold, awe-inspiring character afforded at Harper's Ferry; nor of that "truly rural" description found in the vicinity of Elmira, N. Y., or Bowling Green, Ky. But it is, as it were, in nature, a harmonious combination of all the charming "designs" in creative fancy. In the distance are seen the towering hills which quite loom into mountains—on the right, a large and beautiful woodland—on the left an astonishingly transparent stream, which is born in a cool spring, bursting forth from a ledge of rock fity feet high, and within fifty yards of the best part of the city—while, stretching deep and wide in front, sleep undisturbedly, rich, productive plantations, composed of thousands of acres, clear of impediments, ready to bloom at the touch of the industry and skill of man. The renowned Genesee Valley, of New-York, or Pennsylvania "Paradise," between Lancaster and Philadelphia, or splendid grain farms of the Prairie State, does not compose so delightful a country as this. The farm-land of the whole of Northern Alabama, and especially in that part beginning some fifty miles east of this, north of the Tennessee River, stretching west, and widening as we go clear to the Mississippi, on either side of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, is of the most fertile and admirable description. Within this broad belt of country, over two hundred and fifty miles long, the most superb cotton plantations abound. The climate is temperate, exhibiting neither extreme. Snow seldom falls, and when it does, lingers but a few hours, therefore, the ease with which stock may be fed during Winter. They often graze every month throughout the year. The warm weather begins earlier, and ceases later, than at Cincinnati—that's about the only difference in Summer heat. I have in my life experimented on four weeks of a mid-Summer temperature in this locality, and speak from "practical" knowledge. And how sad to reflect that the hell-born institution of human slavery has ever been a black wall, debarring the influx into and occupancy of any portion of this splendid country by New-Englanders, or any other "Yankees." Thank God, and the brave boys in blue, the wall is crumbled, and the South is open to industry and enterprise.

The surging of the contending armies in Tennessee and Alabama swept most of the houses, fences, stock and vehicles away. Thousands of the slaves turned their faces to the North star, and struck for liberty; thousands followed in the wake of the Union armies. We often see magnificent mansions, (unaccountably saved from the torch,) the personification of splendor, indicative of the affluence of the occupant, standing midst a little paradise of choice shrubbery and evergreens, with no surrounding fence, no out-houses, no orchard left, no barn or stables, every rail, or plank, or post, gone within miles. The planter and family remain; but his glory, and annual income of thousands—product of unrequited toil—have taken wings, and flown away.

Though corn, and smaller cereals, as well as every species of vegetable, grow remarkably well here, COTTON produces the most *gold.* Here, and more so as we proceed westward, toward Memphis, cotton is king. Thousands of acres are, and have been for years, growing up with weeds and grass. Innumerable plantations will be leased next Winter, and large numbers sold. Excellent chances will be offered capitalists to invest profitably. Companies composed of small capitalists will have equal chances with the most wealthy. I have prepared a tabular statement of what, under favorable auspices, may be done on a cash-in-hand capital—say $23,400, and 800 acres of good cotton lands, in Northern Alabama, where there are houses, but no stock or implements:

NECESSARY EQUIPMENTS.

Forty mules	$3,000
Implements and wagons	1,000
Harness and sundries	2,000
Total	$6,000

EXPENSES IN CULTIVATION.

Fifty laborers at $240 per year	$12,000
Horse feed, &c	3,000
Rent, at $3 per acre	2,400
Total	$17,400
Grand total investment	$23,400

PRODUCT.

800 acres at 225 lbs. per acre	200,000 lbs.
Gross receipts, at 20 cents per lb	$40,000
Add value of stock	3,000
Total assets	$43,000
Deduct amount invested	23,400
Total profit, net	$19,600

Experienced planters have inspected this golden "theory," and pronounce it "practical." It is certainly not an exaggeration on what has often been done, even in the ordinary course of plantation experience. I am personally cognizant to an instance which occurred less than fifty miles from Huntsville, where five gentlemen invested a less sum than I require above, perfected a crop of cotton, paid all expenses promptly, and cleared a neat net "balance" of $62,000! They were, however, fortunate in every respect.

By invitation of the Chaplain in charge, I visited, a few days ago, the "Contraband Camp" near this city. It occupies an abandoned plantation about two miles from town, and under the Chaplain's superintendence the negroes are growing some 400 acres of cotton and corn. They are cleanly, happy and industrious, proving the absurdity of the hypothesis that negroes in bondage will labor sufficiently to support themselves and families, their owners and families, and enrich a whole country, while negroes free will simply constitute a class of paupers, to be warred upon by the community and expatriated by the law.

It is clear to me, condensing the evidence I obtain from all classes of white people here, that in the estimation of nine-tenths of such folks, negroes "have no rights which white men (or women) are bound to respect." They may not (and who would?) like to labor under the direction of men who do not respect their rights as human beings. They are learning that they are free, and are citizens of the United States, not chattels. But very many of the whites, former owners, abuse and maltreat them, and thus discourage them in their hope to do better in a condition of freedom than in slavery. Many people sincerely believe that so soon as the "State"—to them the *nation* is subordinate to *State*, for they believe even the "Black Republican" President thinks so!—so soon as their Legislature sits at Montgomery laws will be enacted reducing the negroes to a condition of serfdom hardly less loathsome than the abhorrence from which they are disenthralled. I met a highly educated native of Charleston, who reveled in wealth prior to the rebellion, but who is forced to engage in the laborious pastime of school-teaching to keep "body and soul" together now, yet the revolution had taken a deep effect in that mind. From the most rabid pro-slaverism, reasoning had produced a condition of progress far in advance of the most progressive abolitionist, and not only was that heart happy in the fact of the abolishment of slavery, but hoped and prayed that every "nigger" in the land might be transported to some "foreign clime" where he or she could be provided with a home! Having lost the power, by law, over the negro—the right, in law, to imbruit him, sell him, whip him, torture him, and indulge every passion on the "inferior race," they would now expatriate him in toto. Their principle is rule or ruin. The war has knocked quantities of brains out of the chivalry, but very little into this unfortunate relic of barbarism. The "chivalry" part of Southernism has considerably played out, but the virus, in a completely subdued form, remains. I cannot refrain from citing an instance of the change wrought by the war, the reversing of the *status* of things. There are many instances like that so laconically described in the last *Harper*, viz: "A negro soldier on guard at a camp for rebel prisoners, observed his old master amongst the captured. His salutation of his 'white brother' was: 'Hello, massa; bottom rail top dis time!'" But there are many more of a sterner reality than Ethiopian wit. For instance, I have occupied, since my arrival here, a large and pleasant second floor, front room, in the dwelling-house of Gov. C. C. CLAY, father of the notorious rebel bearing the same name. In the year of our Lord 1860, the CLAYS, of Huntsville, Ala., were the autocrats of all they surveyed. They possessed wealth, influence, power and rank. Yankeeism cowered before their imperious will. A brother of C. C., Jr., at that time edited a paper here, and demanded the warfare of the black flag to the Union armies. The Canada Cut-throat CLAY, now a captive, occupied a splendid mansion near the city, and had a fine office in the best street, well stocked with legal works and a general library. The old Governor lived in a large and comfortable old mansion nestled down in a "landscape garden," where ample shade was furnished by fine, old trees, whose foliage had fallen in forty Autumns. His plantations were well stocked, slaves and all, and producing annual thousands. In 1865, "a change has come over the spirit of our dream." The editor is a poverty-stricken loafer, begging at the back door of his decrepit and aged father's house for family bread. The younger C. C. is a captive traitor, charged with even blacker crimes than common, defiant, bloody treason encompasses. The eminent sire, who is, by the way, a genial and kind-hearted old man, tottering into the grave, is compelled to lease to an enterprising Yankee speculator the front or main part of his dwelling to procure means of subsistence. Hence, while the Yankee boldly marches in at his front door, into his parlors and best chambers, to dream loyal dreams, and rest, now that the warfare's o'er, the quandom aristocrat must plod around to the rear, and there eat the (corn) bread of mad passion, with a conscience weighed down with remorse.

Notwithstanding the appeal to the ballot has decided the physical supremacy of the loyal people, the negro question is yet in solution. Would to God 'twere settled once and forever! But it is not, and never will be while

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless millions mourn."

One of the teachers of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association, Mr. ARNOLD, formerly of New-Hampshire, invited me to visit his "contraband" school, and I embraced the opportunity to see the progress in education made by genuine plantation African bloods. Copperhead logic would convince us that the negro cannot learn any more than could a monkey or a mule. Mr. ARNOLD was a prejudiced Democrat all his life, while teaching in his New England home, and came South to satisfy his mind on this vexed question. He concludes that the negro children learn the rudiments more easily than white ones of equal age; but he thinks when we reach a little higher, where more powerful *reasoning* is necessary, the negro *at present* is inferior. In memorising, they are astonishingly expert—far superior to white children, but deficient in deduction or analization. I think he is correct. The scholars manifested their prowess in education principally in the reader, the copy-book, and on the outline map. I reviewed them singly and by classes, in reading and geography, including urchins of eight Summers, and married women 25 years old. Three to four months in school had brought them to very good inflection, pronunciation and speed in readers of the 3d series. Some rather bashful little curly-heads dashed along the "lessons" of the 2d series cavalierly. The outline maps were introduced but a month since, and in that branch of geography, requiring good mechanical judgment, and exact memory, they had made sterling progress. In this study they seem to take particular delight. Cooped up in a little domestic pandemonium, yclept a plantation—knowing that "massa" goes to "town" after "whisky," &c.—observing the flying train with a superstitious ignorance as to whence it comes or whither it goes—not having known that a map was more than a picture to ornament its space against the mansion wall—a newspaper being crooked Greek to them—worked to the last inch of life, stripped and whipped for pastime, imbruited and every way abused, it is to their benighted souls and stunted information a literal flood of golden light, to hold up to their understanding this great, living, moving world! What unlimited fields for philanthropic and Christian labor there are in these rebellious States! Send no more sectarian missionaries to foreign shores till the unlettered and uncivilized blacks and "poor white trash" of the "Confederate States of America" are fished up from the cesspool of ignorance, and the scales are washed off them. This can be done, as I have seen amply demonstrated; and I was gratified to see these heretofore imbruited people obtaining, with such speed, that information which prepares them for the citizenship the logic of events has unto them bestowed.

In the Huntsville "contraband" school you will see one little, bright, blue-eyed, straight golden-haired boy of ten Springs, whose extraordinary precocity will at once attract your attention. Surprised at his appearance there, *solus*, and on such familiar terms with his black and bronze fellow-scholars, you will closely scrutinize his physiognomy for evidences of the "nigger," but in vain. The hands are white and small; the little form is perfect; the head is a model; the hair soft, straight and "blonde;" the lips thin and firm; the face pretty, eyes blue as azure, and voice melodious. Then you turn to the memory of other days, of a political campaign North, when the refrain of the Democratic Press was "Abolition—Amalgamation." You picture, from said Press, the *beauties* of American slavery, with all the happiness and virtue it brought to both races South; while, on the other hand, you have, in memory, depicted a dozen cases of black-republican-negro amalgamation! Then you ask some questions about the little white boy in the negro school. "Oh; he is a son of JERE. CLEMMENS, the deceased Southern author and politician," says your informant. That's one case of thousands. Not even do the proud Southern *ladies* always avoid such curious little mistakes. A genteel-looking *white* woman purchased two tickets at the depot of the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad, a few mornings ago, and presented herself, in company with a very black girl, some twelve years old, for admittance into the ladies' car. She was told her negro must take a forward car. She promptly informed the conductor that she was accompanied *by her daughter*, and wanted a first-class seat, declaring her indignation at the suggestion of separating mother and child. But the conductor was incorrigible as well as incredulous, and persisted in his refusal to admit the black girl into the ladies' car, as the white woman's daughter. Upon inquiry, however, he ascertained the truth of her statements, learning also, that she is a native Southern lady worth considerable property.

About the only religious zeal expressed in this section of Cottondom, is in the "cullud race." I witnessed what was to me an unusual sight on Sabbath. One hundred and forty negroes, male and female, having experienced religion in the Baptist faith, were immersed. They are an excitable people. Some of their gyrations upon their exit from the water were ludicrous in the extreme, and, with certain utterances, forced laughter through the solemn countenances of the vast concourse of spectators. The female converts indulged their passions most unreservedly. As one of them emerged from the water, she threw up both her long, bony arms with the accompanying shout, "Bully! bully!" Another came forth leaping with joy, and was heard to scream out distinctly: "Freed from slavery—freed from sin—bress God and Gen. GRANT!" These joyful people coming from the immersion, far excel in gymnastic phenomenon, the contortionist trying to jump through himself before a surprised and delighted audience. Hands, arms, head, body and legs are brought into "active service" to demonstrate their inexpressible joy. A half dozen stout deacons officiated—especially in carrying out by main force, picking up by legs and shoulders, the unruly. Occasionally an unexpected and unusual struggle of a happy one would knock an old deacon off his "pins," and over he'd go, clear under out of sight, to the irrepressible amusement of the throng. But with all its novelty and attendant levity, it was a solemn scene to note the fanatical sincerity of the new recruits to the side of RIGHT.

I suppose you have Gov. PARSON's proclamation, &c. Space forbids any suggestions as to how the reconstruction policy is accepted.

T.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Among the nominations for the Convention which is to reorganize civil government in Alabama, were those of Hon. JOHN FORSYTH and W. B. HAMILTON. Both decline owing "to circumstances of a controlling nature." Two tickets are "up" at Mobile, on both of which is the name of C. C. LANGDON, Esq.

The Selma *Times* thinks the *Register & Advertiser* mistaken in announcing that railroad communication would soon be open between Richmond and Mobile. It says:

"Surely not by any of the Southern routes, for at last accounts the road from Augusta to Branchville was not being repaired, and the road from Charleston to Columbia would not be in running order for some time to come. The East Tennessee route will not be open in many months yet, at least for the present.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* understands that the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company has lately increased the working force on the road very largely, and it is expected that the grading as far as Union Springs will be completed during the present year.

Col. HARMONT, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau at Mobile, has gone to Washington, report says, for the purpose of getting more definite instructions about the status and condition of the negroes.

Some enterprising individual has been hauling away iron from the scene of the late fire in Mobile, until he had 10,000 pounds of it, not his own, loaded on a vessel about to start for Cowes and a market.

Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN F. MILLER has taken command of the District of Mobile, Brig.-Gen. KIRBY SMITH remaining in command of the post of Mobile. The district includes ten counties.

The Mobile *Register & Advertiser* is publishing "Enoch Arden" in full, and a "Description of Brazil" in serials. There's enterprise.

H. BALLENTYNE, Esq., of the *Tribune*, has also been nominated for the convention, but declines.

FROM FLORIDA.

Hon. Wm. Marvin Provisional Governor—Major-Gen. Foster Assumes Command of the Department—Marshal Remmington and Confiscation—Prosperity of Jacksonville—Cotton in Large Quantities Arriving—The Governor's Speech in Jacksonville—An Enthusiastic Reception—His Policy.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The work of reconstruction has commenced in Florida. On the 28th July Gov. MARVIN and Major-Gen. FOSTER left New-York on the United States steamship *Spaulding* for their new field of labor. On their journey South these high officials had a fine opportunity to compare views and discuss the various questions which would be likely to come up for practical settlement in the administration of the affairs of the State. It will prove a great benefit to the people that perfect harmony of views prevails in reference to the work in hand, and the policy which should be pursued in the management of it. The adjustment of the negro question is, of course, the only difficulty. Gen. FOSTER has faith in the negro—acknowledges the great service he has been to his country during the war—is anxious that full justice should be done him, and will coöperate freely with the Freedmen's Bureau in its peculiar labors. In fact, nearly all that has been done thus far in that line in this State, South Carolina and Georgia, was inaugurated by Major-Gen. GILMORE and the officers under his command. Brevet Major-Gen. SEXTON went North in June, it is said on account of ill health, and has not yet returned; and if Gen. HOWARD has any other appointees for these States they are slow in reaching these fields of labor. A report had been received that Col. OSBORNE has been appointed a superintendent of negro affairs for the State of Florida.

Gov. MARVIN, in his forthcoming proclamation, will teach the people that the slave is free, and that no form or modification of slavery can ever be imposed upon him; that this fact must be recognized by an oath by every man before he can become a voter; that the negro is to be incorporated into the body politic; that his education and general elevation are to be promoted; and that all the rights and privileges of citizens are to be secured to him, and to his posterity forever. The matter of the elective franchise is to be left where the President has put it, and the constitutional convention must act with a knowledge of the fact that it is the duty of Congress to guarantee a republican form of government to all the States. Senator YULEE advises that the elective franchise be given to such negroes as can read, or have taxable property, or have seen service in the army. Other prominent Floridians take the same view. As the Governor has no authority to act in the premises he will not force his opinions on the people. Nor will he, as Governors PERRY, of South Carolina, and SHARKEY, of Mississippi, have done, establish a civil government by the appointment of magistrates, constables and various other officers. That estates may be settled and business carried on, a few judges of probate may be appointed. Judge MARVIN regards himself simply as an authorized agent sent here to open the way for the people to call a convention, frame a constitution, order an election of a legislature, and of other officers. The government of the State he leaves where it has been for the present,—in the hands of the military authorities. From such a course no confusion from conflicting authorities can arise.

THE CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY

by United States Marshal Remmington has been carried on for some time past on a large scale. Among other property, the newspapers of Tallahassee and Lake City have been seized. On Aug. 7, a large part of the City of Jacksonville was to have been sold. Many plantations in the surrounding country were also embraced in the list. It is said that a land company has been organized in this place, which proposes, for the most *patriotic purposes*, to bid in the property advertised. Now it is lamentable to state that many dreams of wealth have vanished into thin air by the arrival of Gov. Marvin. The remorselessness with which confiscations were made, the haste with which the property was to be sold was made known to Gov. Marvin before he left New-York. A statement of the fact was made to the Attorney-General, and an order was issued authorizing him to postpone these sales for the present, and putting into his hands in part the work of confiscation in the future. Gov. Marvin believes that confiscation is not the only nor the best way to punish for the crime of rebellion or restore the State to its former peace and prosperity, and his administration will be governed accordingly. His action in these particulars will give great and general satisfaction.

JACKSONVILLE

is recovering something of its ancient prosperity. New saw-mills are in operation, and large quantities of goods have been brought to the place. Pretty stiff prices yet prevail. Some refugees have returned to their homes in the country, and a few business men, who had left the place for the rebel service, have returned. Northern men, mostly discharged officers and soldiers, have gone into business here. But the arrival of

LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON,

much of it Sea Island cotton, has done more than any thing else to set business in motion, and direct attention from the calamities of the war. Much of this article it was supposed had been committed to the flames, but it was simply concealed. Since the surrender of the rebel armies it has been waiting for the completion of the various railroads that one or the other party in the war had destroyed, that it might find access to market. I have heard no estimate made of the amount which there is probably in the State, but the large quantity brought in by every train surprises everybody.

GOV. MARVIN'S RECEPTION

by the people of Jacksonville on the 2d inst., was of the most flattering character. Delegations of various kinds occupied his attention nearly all the following day, till towards night an immense crowd gathered about a music stand, near his quarters, and His Excellency was called upon for a speech, which he delivered in excellent taste.

From this speech and the Governor's proclamation which I herewith inclose, it explains that in the reconstruction of Florida, it is intended to do the work thoroughly, and make the State a homogeneous part of the Union. The Governor is full of faith and energy, and in all his notions of right and duty is as firm as a rock. It is predicted that no Governor will succeed better in the work of government restoration than the honorable gentleman who has charge of affairs in Florida.

Hot Weather—Sudden Deaths—Revival of Business in Florida—Confiscation—Florida a Military Department—Major-Gen. Foster in Command—Gov. Marvin Arrives in Jacksonville—His Policy—The People Hopeful and Anxious for the Restoration of the Civil Government.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sunday, Aug. 6, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The weather during the past month has been unusually warm, even for this Southern latitude. That reliable old dame, or gentleman, "the oldest inhabitant," says the like has seldom been experienced. The mercury has been oscillating above and below the figure, one hundred, as if it were anxious to remain at that point as much as possible. It has, however, had to tarry below most of the time when in the shade. Yet the breeze from the sea, which visits us nearly every day at about 10 o'clock, so tempers the sun's almost vertical blaze as to make life and living not altogether unpleasant. I cannot see that our Northern people suffer any greater inconvenience from these Midsummer heats than do those who were to the manor born. The colored people make no complaints, yet during the past few weeks a number of very sudden deaths have been reported as having occurred at Hilton Head and other places along the Southern coast. Men have gone to bed at night in apparently gold health, and were found dead in the morning. A few have died of congestion after a very brief illness. There is, however, no general epidemic, and little sickness. It is thought by physicians that these sudden deaths are the result of heating the blood by too much exercise in the middle of the day. The advice given is for every man to be lazy and keep cool during the dog days.

BUSINESS IN JACKSONVILLE,

and to some extent throughout Florida, is assuming its former character. New saw-mills have been built, schooners are taking on board loads of lumber, new buildings are going up, our stores are well filled with goods, new warehouses have been completed, and the conversation of the people has changed from war to business. Since the completion of the railroad large quantities of cotton have been brought in, and every train adds largely to the supply. Our wharves are lined with schooners, which are loaded to their utmost capacity with this article for transportation to New-York or some other market. I have no means of judging of the probable amount of cotton which was in Florida at the close of the war, but every one is surprised at the quantities already brought to light. Many of the reports of the burning of cotton which we used to hear, meant no more than that the article was concealed. The cash which this trade is scattering throughout the State will be a great help to the people, and do something toward the revival of business. Were the State enjoying even a moderate business prosperity, the military power could be dispensed with, and a civil government be inaugurated at once and without difficulty. Florida is now

A MILITARY DEPARTMENT BY ITSELF,

with Maj.-Gen. Foster, one of the best of men and ablest of military commanders, in charge of it. The State could wish for nothing better. The country, and especially all who know Gen. Foster personally, will be glad to know that he is recovering from the wound received in Mexico, and that the cure this time is likely to be permanent. He will save his leg, and hopes, in case his services should be needed, to be able to take the field again. It is expected that the General has come among us to stay, and indications favor the presumption. He has located his family in St. Augustine—the healthiest place probably in America—where they will remain till the hot season is over, and has gone himself to Tallahassee to take command of the department. The General claims to be no politician, and evidently has no heart for that business, but, speaking as a soldier, he says, in reference to the colored people, that the colored troops have fought well, that they have stood by him nobly, and have done their country great service. The excessively sympathetic policy of one class, and the faithless and heartless notions of the opposite class, he alike repudiates. He recognizes the present lowly condition of the freedmen, and would have the country and churches engage heartily in the work of their social, moral and intellectual elevation. The colored people of Florida will have nothing to fear but everything to hope from Gen. Foster as military commander. On the 1st inst.,

HON. WM. MARVIN,

the Provisional Governor of Florida, arrived in Jacksonville. He came from New-York on the same steamer with Gen. Foster, and I learn that, after a long and minute interchange of views in reference to the work of reconstruction, an entire unity of sentiment prevails between them. Gov. Marvin was born and educated in the State of New-York entered upon the practice of law in Ontario County, and at once gave promise of success. About twenty-five years ago professional business took him to St. Augustine, Fla.; the result of which was he has since been a resident of the State. The fact that he has filled many prominent offices in the State is evidence that he never warred against the "peculiar institution," at least not with much zeal. It is quite likely he became a little Southern in his views and feelings. At the commencement of the war he held the office of Judge in Key West, and always kept the old banner floating over his house and office. Though at one time secession rags were floating all around him, yet he stuck out his colors. About two years ago, in consideration of his health, he left Key West, and since has been engaged in the practice of law in New-York City. His early education, his late residence at the North, his long and general acquaintance in Florida, his high-toned character and good abilities make his appointment a preëminently appropriate one. It is probably the best that has been made.

Gov. Marvin will not, as some Provisional Governors have done, undertake to establish a civil government by appointment. He regards himself as simply the agent of the Government, sent here to enable the people to do this. The Government of the State will remain in the hands of the military authorities for the present. The course adopted will render a collision of authorities impossible.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION,

on the 2d inst. was most enthusiastic. The following day a large concourse of citizens and soldiers gathered about his quarters and demanded, in the true Southern style, a speech. He was pleased to respond as follows, as reported by Chaplain Moore, of the army:

Fellow Citizens:—I am happy to meet this large audience, and discuss the important subjects which are claiming the attention of every one. I have a right to address you, because I am one of the oldest citizens of Florida. I came here whilst we were yet a territory, and assisted in the organization of the State Government. Florida is my State by adoption and affection. Her prosperity and happiness are linked with my own. I have a right, also, to address you, because I have been appointed by the President of the United States to aid you in the reconstruction of your State Government. I shall make known to you the plan of the President and call your attention to those subjects which are deemed most essential to your welfare. I trust, therefore, you will give me, on this occasion, your patient attention.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, the so-called Confederate Government confiscated the property of all Union people, and had the insurgents been successful in the war, the property of such citizens would have been permanently confiscated and lost to them. The United States Congress also, as a means of strengthening the government, and crippling the rebellion, confiscated the property of its most guilty instigators and adherents. In this category was embraced a large class—for nearly all were rebellious. The action of government in this matter was in accordance with the usual practice of nations under similar circumstances. By the failure of the rebellion the property of Union people is restored to them, and that of the insurgents is forfeited. We are utterly helpless, and lie passive in the hands of the victors. However humiliating it may be to confess it, we are, nevertheless, a conquered people, and at the mercy of the government. In this condition of affairs, what does the government propose to do? Still press us with its armies? Glut its sword of vengeance with our blood, or confiscate all our property? Not at all. Its majesty and might are no greater than its clemency and mercy. It comes to us as the father went out to meet his prodigal son. It says lay down your arms and return to the peaceable pursuits of life. Nearly all of you I freely pardon, restore unto you your property, and civil and political rights. The cases excepted from this general amnesty are Generals, Judges, Governors, members of Congress and a few others. You may ask why pardon was not extended to those who were worth over $20,000 of taxable property. Several reasons may be given. Their presumed superior intelligence, their ability to take some pains to secure pardon, their greater responsibility and obligations to the State, may have been among the reasons which led the President to make that exception. But, though these wealthier persons stand unpardoned, their case is by no means hopeless. They are in the same category as the Generals, the Judges, and others excepted from the general amnesty. Many of all these classes will, I have no doubt, receive executive clemency. It may be necessary to make examples of a few of the most wicked and malignant persons, and confiscate their property. In my official position I shall take pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of the President all who are truly penitent and give good evidence of a determination to be good citizens in the future.

Having presented these general remarks I wish to make an application of them to a case in hand in which many of you are personally interested. While the war was still raging, and many of the inhabitants of this part of the State were within the rebel lines, a District Court of the United States was held at St. Augustine, then and now occupied by Union troops, and a large number of decrees of confiscation of lands and houses was entered up in the absence of the owners and without their appearing. They were, in many, and perhaps most instances, in the rebel country, where they ought not perhaps to have been, but where they, in fact, were. The owners of these lands and houses, in many instances, are now as well disposed to become loyal and good citizens as any in the State. Since these decrees were passed they have been embraced within the Amnesty Proclamation. Under these circumstances, it appeared to me desirable that they should have an opportunity to be heard—that the sales advertised for the 7th of August, should be suspended, and the decrees opened, and the owners allowed to appear and make such explanation, and set up such defences as they should be advised by their counsel are proper to be made—in other words, that they should have a full hearing on the merits—and plead their pardons, if such plea should be deemed admissible in their cases. I accordingly wrote to the Attorney-General on the subject. And his answer was so prompt, so ready, as to give full assurances, that the government at Washington does not desire to confiscate any persons lands without giving him every possible opportunity to be heard. The Attorney-General ordered the sales to be suspended until the further order of the department, and he directed the District-Attorney to consent to the opening of the decrees in these cases. By means of these orders, time and opportunity is now given to the owners, after the country is quieted, to cast about, look up their testimony, take advice and counsel, and see what defence they can make. It is possible the houses and lands of some will be confiscated. In other cases explanations will be made or defences established. Besides, Congress may deem it wise before long to repeal these confiscation laws. Accept, fellow-citizens, this prompt and cheerful action of the Attorney-General in response to my application as an omen of good—the olive-branch held out by the civil authorities to all persons who are now sincerely willing to do right, however much they may have erred in the past.

I have heard some censures cast upon the Judge, the District Attorney, and the Marshal for executing these confiscation laws. I have listened to all complaints from every person who had anything to say, and so far as I can now judge, I think these censures are unjust; these complaints unreasonable. So far as I have learned, these officers have done their duty under the laws and according to the law. If they have committed mistakes or errors, it is not so much their fault, as the fault of the owners or claimants of the property, who, had they not, in many instances, left their homes and gone within the rebel lines, would have been present in court and would have interposed their claims and saved the court from committing any errors or mistakes. The Judge, the District Attorney and the Marshal it must be presumed, throughout all this business, have done their duty according to law, unless the contrary is plainly proved. I have heard of no such proof, and you, instead of indulging a spirit of criticism and censure, should be thankful that the Attorney-General has been able to give you all the relief desired, and at the same time has cast no censure upon the proceedings of the Judge, the District-Attorney or the Marshal.

As one of the results of the great rebellion, slavery has ceased to exist. With the fall of the Confederacy, its corner stone crumbled to dust, and the winds have scattered it. The war which was commenced, among other reasons, for the purpose of perpetuating the black man's bondage, has, in the providence of God, brought him freedom. He can never be enslaved again. [A great shout among the colored people.] No form of slavery can ever be established again in this country. From all I can learn, I think, too, that the people of this State not only recognize the fact, but they are now generally becoming glad of it. The constitution which you will be called upon to form will recognize the new order of things and secure freedom to all alike.

With slavery out of the way, there will be nothing to hinder a restoration of our constitutional relationship with the General Government, and our becoming a great, prosperous, homogeneous and happy people. In the United States Senate, Florida will become the peer of New York, and in the Lower House she will be fitly represented. The restoration of civil government will be through a convention to be called at no distant day to alter or amend the State Constitution. No time should be lost in becoming qualified to vote for members of the convention.

In the meantime, the preservation of peace and order will continue in the hands of military authorities. Their administration of affairs here, so far as I have been able to learn, has been so wise and so mild that there will be no impatient and unreasonable anxiety for a change. But some will ask, "Why don't you assume control at once of the civil administration, as we prefer civil rule"? I answer, I have no authority to recuscitate the civil authorities or to appoint any one to office, beyond what is necessary to the calling of a convention. My business is to assist and you to inaugurate a government. I trust you will cheerfully acquiesce in this arrangement.

But what will be your conduct when the wheels of the civil government are set in motion, and the strength of the military force is greatly reduced in the State. Will we behave better than formerly? I remember the organization, called the "Regulators," and the terrorism exercised by them, and the lynchings and the murders which occurred in some parts of the State. I trust when the civil authorities are once more established, that you will all yield to them and to the law the heartiest support. The spirit of malice and revenge must be banished from among us, and every one must embark in a mission of peace and good will. If you would see your fair land happy, inviting capital and good citizens to come among you, you must see to it that Judge Lynch and his infernal cohorts are never allowed to scourge the country again. Let every one yield supreme obedience to the laws and prosperity will follow.

And you, freedmen, have now exchanged masters—you must now make law your master, for it is the law which is to protect you in your freedom; no other course leads to happiness and honor. Will you stand by me and other officers who may be in authority and obey the laws? Obedience to the laws is freedom. My knowledge of the past makes me earnest in this matter.

We are about to enter on a new career. Between the two races a good understanding must be created and continued. Some persons, disappointed and vexed, will not have any faith in the colored man. They do not think of him with pleasure, now that he has become free. They have no anxiety to see him socially and morally elevated because they have not faith in his capabilities. Let me say in all plainness to such, try him. Give him a fair chance. Teach and encourage him. Your happiness and prosperity are now inseparably connected with the welfare of this people. Their elevation will add to the power and prosperity of the State. They cannot remain in a stationary condition. Their movement must be upwards, or they will become, in many cases, the veriest vagabonds, and rest like an incubus upon the country. In many respects the white man is superior to the colored man, and his responsibility is correspondingly increased. We want the colored people here. In their muscles and sinews the State has immense wealth; but that they may be made available we must treat them kindly, give them an education, and make them an honorable part of the body politic. And you, my colored friends, must not be idle or lazy. Labor is the law which God has imposed upon us all. I have been and expect to be one of the most laborious men in Florida. If you are respectful to all and industrious, you will be protected by the law in the enjoyment of all the rights of humanity. You must keep away from taverns and try to educate your children in the fear of the Lord. Send them to the Sunday-school. The white man, too, must school himself to this new order of things. His responsibilities and duties are of the most imperious character. He must meet them like a hero, or the worst of consequences will follow to himself and family. Schools must be established all over the land. Northern teachers must be welcomed—some of them have their peculiarities, but what of that, let them come among us. You must also send out missionaries and teachers from among yourselves, and interest yourselves in promoting the intelligence, virtue and general elevation of all the people of the State. The Ministers of the Gospel have a heavy responsibility in this matter. They should be instant in season and out of season in exhorting and rebuking with all long suffering and patience, and in teaching and instructing the ignorant and the wayward in a knowledge of their moral and religious duties, and in promoting peace on earth and good will to men. Let every man, woman and child throughout the State cease to murmur or complain against the dispensations of Providence, but cheerfully and hopefully accept the new order of things as coming from Him whose ways are not as man's ways, and whose thoughts are not as man's thoughts. There is a bright prospect in the future for our beautiful State. The storm is past. The rainbow of promise is seen in the dissolving clouds. Let each man do his own duty and God will bless us.

The above speech and the following proclamation very clearly indicate the policy which is to be pursued in the reconstruction of Florida:

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

The civil authorities, in this State, having engaged in an organized rebellion against the Government of the United States, have, with the overthrow of the rebellion, ceased to exist, and the State, though in the Union, is without a civil government.

The Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence.

In order to fulfill this guarantee and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of this State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, the President of the United States has appointed me Provisional Governor of the State, and made it my duty, at the earliest practicable moment, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of the State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution of the State; and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable the loyal people of the State to restore it to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

In the performance of the duty thus enjoined upon me by the President, I shall, as soon as the people of the State have had the opportunity to qualify themselves to become voters, appoint an election, to be held in the different counties in the State, of delegates to a State Convention, to be convened at a time and place to be hereafter mentioned.

The persons qualified to vote at such election of delegates, and the persons eligible as members of such convention, will be such persons as shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and as are also qualified as prescribed by the consitution and laws of the State in force immediately before the 11th day of January, 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession. Where the person is excepted from the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation, he must also have been previously specially pardoned by the President before he can become a qualified voter or eligible as a member of the convention. This interpretation of the two proclamations of the President I received from himself in person, and also from the Attorney-General.

The oath referred to may be administered by and taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer—civil, military or naval—in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory, who by the laws thereof is qualified to administer oaths. The officer administering the oath is authorized and required, on request, to give to the person taking it certified copies thereof.

In order to give to the well disposed people of this State time and opportunity to qualify themselves to be voters for delegates to the convention, the election will not be held until a reasonable time has elapsed for them to take and subscribe the oath required, and to procure the special pardon, where such pardon is a pre-requisite qualification. The election will be held immediately thereafter, and no allowance will be made for unreasonable delays in applying for pardons.

Applications for pardon should be in writing, and addressed to the President of the United States, and state the ground on which a special pardon is considered as necessary. The application should have attached to it the original oath or affirmation contained in the proclamation of amnesty. In most cases, the application for pardon will not be acted upon by the President until he has received the recommendation of the Provisional Governor. It will save time, therefore, to seek his recommendation in the first instance. The application should then be sent to the office of the Attorney-General.

I have been informed by the military authorities, that a considerable number of posts have already been established in the State, and others soon will be, with officers attached, authorized to administer the oath required, had to give certified copies thereof, so as thereby to give every facility for taking the oath, with little or no inconvenience or expense to the applicant.

In the meantime, and until the reëstablishment of a State government, it is left to the military authorities to preserve peace and order, and protect the rights of persons and property.

An understanding has been had with the commander of the department, whereby persons occupying the offices of Judges of Probate may continue to take proof of wills, and issue letters testamentary and of administration, and clerks of Circuit Courts may take the proof or acknowledgment of deeds and mortgages, and record the same, as heretofore; and all persons occupying ministerial offices may continue to perform such duties and offices as are essential and convenient to the transaction of business. If any doubt should hereafter arise concerning the validity of their acts, such doubt can be removed by a legislative act of confirmation.

By the operations and results of the war, slavery has ceased to exist in this State. It cannot be revived. Every voter for delegates to the convention, in taking the amnesty oath, takes a solemn oath to support the freedom of the former slave. The freedom intended is the full, ample and complete freedom of a citizen of the United States. This does not necessarily include the privilege of voting. But it does include the idea of full constitutional guarantees of future possession and quiet enjoyment. The question of his voting is an open question—a proper subject for discussion—and is to be decided as a question of sound policy by the convention to be called.

Upon the establishment of a republican form of State Government, under a constitution which guarantees and secures liberty to all the inhabitants alike, without distinction of color, there will no longer exist any impediment in the way of restoring the State to its proper constitutional relations to the Government of the United States, whereby its people will be entitled to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Dated at Jacksonville, Fla., this 3d day of August, 1865.

WM. MARVIN,
Provisional Governor.

In all the other States there has been more or less of disturbance, calling for interference from Washington, since the surrender of the rebel armies. That we have enjoyed almost uninterrupted quiet, and especially that the new relations between the late planters and the freedmen, is due to a large extent to the careful and wise attention Gen. Voodes has given to the interests of his district. Of the officers under him, he has been careful to keep the right men in the right place. The General, though a West Point military scholar, has given a great deal of thought to the character and interests of the negro, and is ever disposed and determined to do him ample justice.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Elections for the Convention—Taxation of Lands—Gov. Perry—Gen. Gillmore—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

We have had a dull and quiet week, with scarcely anything to break the monotony of thought. No murders, riots, "Mary Harris" cases, or other touching and startling occurrences, which seem so much to form the passion of the age. Everything is quiet and serene, with hardly a ripple to disturb the current of events.

The election for the convention is but three weeks off, and yet there are no candidates in the field, and the matter is but little discussed. The desire, so far as Charleston is concerned, appears to be, that those who were prominently connected with the late war, and who were conspicuous in the attempted secession from the government, should restrain their ambition, and stand aside and make way for new men and new measures. The people are aware that there can be no true prosperity until they are enabled to establish their internal administration of affairs, and by the admission of their members in Congress once more to affiliate with and form a component part of the Union. They appreciate the efforts of President Johnson toward this end, and are desirous of so accommodating the constitution to the logic of events as to insure their early admission to all their rights and privileges with their sister States. As intimated in my last letter, they are not in favor of conferring on the colored race either suffrage or a seat in the jury-box, but many of them are prepared to make them competent as witnesses in court. There is no doubt that the parish system will be abolished, where a few planters, with their overseers, were enabled to have as many representatives in the Legislature as districts of much larger size and increased population. It was a close corporation. It was equivalent to the "rotten-borough system in England." In some of these parishes, which polled about seventy votes, there was scarcely a man of any intelligence who had not at some time been in the Legislature. Mostly in the vicinity of Charleston, they had no sympathy with her progress, and almost always were in antagonism to her interests. There was much more community of sentiment between this city and the up country, both in politics and in measures for her advancement. They were the sturdy supporters of separate State action, the opponents of the State being represented in any convention of the various political parties in the country, and denounced every man who did not come up to their extreme ideas as utterly unsound and unworthy of confidence. They were the agitating sections of the State. Any attempt to modify their representations, and place this upon the basis of true taxation and upon the population, was immediately decried as an effort to subvert the compromises of the constitution, and overturn the landmarks of the past. Although the justice of a change was apparent, and the causes which had led to this arrangement had long since ceased, yet by their activity and appeals, they succeeded in defeating every effort made to establish equal rights. This system is of course now doomed, and will therefore open the way for free speech and expression.

Your readers may not be aware that lands in this State are not taxed according to their real value, but on arbitrary calculation, made ever since indigo was the principal product of the country. Every bill, therefore, for supplies, passed by the General Assembly, contained this clause: so much "on every hundred dollars of the value of all lands granted in this State, *according to the existing classification as heretofore established*." The tax was therefore not on the actual worth of the property, but on the artificial classification, fixed in 1788, before cotton and rice had become valuable staples of production, and somewhat modified by the act of 1805. Thus all tide-swamps of the first quality, and not generally affected by the salts and freshes, were estimated at only $26 per acre; tide-swamps of the second quality, not affected by salts or freshets, at $17 per acre; tide-swamps of third quality, not generally affected by salts or freshets, at $8 50 per acre; and so on down to the pine lands, which were rated at 20 cents per acre. Plantations, therefore, which readily brought on the Cooper River and the Waccamaw and the Edisto from $60,000 to $100,000, and which produced the largest crops of rice and of sea island cotton, were often estimated for taxation at not more than one-eighth of what they would bring in the market, while all property in villages and towns were placed on a different footing, and were taxed in proportion to their real worth. Repeated efforts were made to reform this anomalous condition of things, but failed of success, from the opposition and influence of the parishes, to what they regarded as detrimental to their interests. This state of affairs will pass away, and representation be distributed according to the actual value of the lands and the whole number of those who may be entitled to suffrage.

The choice of the Electors for President and Vice-President, and of the Governor, will also be given to the people. They have heretofore been appointed by the Legislature. The consequence was that the people were, practically, not consulted, and had no voice in the matter. It was all arranged at Columbia by cliques and combinations. The result will be that there will be different candidates, and the people will be enabled to have discussed before them the various measures affecting the interest and welfare of the country. Called upon to express their choice, they will examine, each for himself, the situation of affairs, will feel personally interested in them, and will be enabled to form a clear idea of the various issues and express a well-formed opinion.

Gov. Perry's presence in the city is much needed. His headquarters are at Greenville, in the extreme north of the State, and where he is effectually separated from the low country. All communications by mail are cut off, and the only chance of any correspondence is by chance opportunities of such persons as may be traveling to and fro by wagons. He has had no interview yet with Gen. Gillmore.

It is all important that there should be the most complete accord between the military and provisional civil authorities.

Gen. Gillmore passed through the city two days ago on his way from Columbia. He waited there to have a conference with Gov. Perry, who was delayed by the imperfect communication. Gen. Gillmore could not delay, as he had business at Hilton Head. The people are very anxious for Gov. Perry to come here, and arrange and harmonize all measures needful for the full return of the State to the Union by December ensuing.

The provost-court is in full operation. The presiding member is Capt. Reed, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, who is assisted by several of the local magistrates. They adjust all cases which have arisen, whether between citizens, or citizens and soldiers, since the military occupation of the city, and which are not within the province of the courts-martial.

Our citizens are fast returning with a view to recommencing their various avocations of life. The principal business, though, is in the supply of the materials for life. Large quantities are carried into the interior, to be trafficked for cotton, rice and other products.

The stoppage of the rations by the government to all except the freedmen has created great distress. There were many families, formerly wealthy, who had been deprived by the ravages of war of their all, and were entirely dependent on these for their support. They could get into no business, and many of them were females, and had no other resource.

The quarantine regulations are strictly enforced. A bark arrived from Sagua la Grande, with a clean bill of health, and no sickness on board. Some of the passengers were old, and acclimated residents of the city, not subject to the stranger's or yellow fever. The rule of thirty days was rigidly adhered to, and neither the vessel nor the passengers have been permitted to come up to the city. The authorities are determined to test the theory of the importation of disease.

By orders published this morning, the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers (colored) are directed to be mustered out of service. The former has been the garrison in the upper portion of this city, the latter at Orangeburgh. Gen. Ames, who has been ordered to report for duty to Gen. Gillmore, commanding the department, it is expected will be assigned to the charge of this district in the place of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Hatch. Very few troops will be left in the State; just enough to maintain order during the "transition state."

Robberies on a small scale are frequent. Gen. Hartwell, on his way from Hilton Head, on the steamer *Fannie*, was robbed of his valise, personal effects and all of his official papers. No trace either of the "man who paused in his honesty," or of the property has yet been discovered.

Among the pardons recently granted is that of Theo. D. Wagner, Esq., of the firm of John Fraser & Co., of this city. Mr. Wagner was a member of the seceding convention of 1860. He was not however in the political line. His whole tastes and habits were those of the merchant. He is noted principally for his benefactions to the poor and needy, which on account of his success and large estate, he was enabled to do on a handsome scale.

The Charleston *Daily News*, an additional paper, will make its appearance on Monday, so that we will be blessed with two daily chroniclers of events. Now, if the Getty and Leary lines of steamers would only start from New-York on different days, we would have what is much needed—a semi-weekly communication with the great metropolis of the country, and we would indeed be "looking up." As it is, although there are two lines, we still have but a mail once a week, and there results no advantage, except the reduction of the passage-money some ten dollars.

There is a great deficiency of building materials and implements. There is scarcely a mechanic who has not ample work in the work of erecting new buildings where the destruction has been complete, and repairing those which have been damaged by the iron missives from the surrounding batteries; and yet it is almost impossible to procure the necessary material. It is estimated that there is not over ten thousand feet of finishing lumber in the city. Slates, slating tools, carpenters' tools, wheelbarrows, and all which concern the builder, would meet with a ready market.

The railroads are progressing very slowly. The want is money. It is absolutely essential that the South Carolina Railroad should be speedily finished, or the products cannot come to market. The President is now at the North with a view to raise the funds sufficient. We hope he will be successful.

Cotton is coming in slowly. The usual crop of the State is about five hundred thousand bales. But little will be made this season. It is estimated that there are, of previous years, about two hundred thousand bales in the State, still in the hands of owners, and which will become available as soon as communications by rail are open, which will scarcely be until December.

A munificent legacy has just been left the Charleston College, one of our most valuable local institutions. Mr. Ephraim Baynard was one of the wealthiest planters on Edisto Island. He was an old bachelor of eccentric habits. From his dress you would infer he was in extreme poverty. He spent nothing except what was absolutely necessary to support life. He died worth several millions of dollars, and bequeathed to the college $166,000 in city six per cent. stock. This liberal bequest in the cause of education is worthy of commemoration, and will restore the college to its former usefulness.

We have lately lost two of our most valuable citizens, —Rev. T. J. Sullivan, of the Catholic Church, and B. R. Carroll, Esq. The former was well known for his unostentatious charity, unaffected piety, and devotion to all in sorrow or distress. The latter was one of the most intellectual and successful instructors of youth. He was the author of "Carroll's History of the United States," and of several works on the subject of education.

Admiral Radford, the new commander of the North and South Atlantic squadrons, arrived on Wednesday last. He was honored by a salute from the various vessels in the harbor, which quite startled the quiet of the city until the cause was known.

Weather cool and pleasant. Gold at from 145 to 150.

SIGMA.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Government and the Railroads—Signs of Want and Destruction—The Quantities of Cotton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Columbus, Ga., Sunday, Aug. 6, 1865.

With the exercise of much patience, the endurance of many discomforts, and the expenditure of no inconsiderable amount of greenbacks, I have reached this point. In such a trip one must of necessity receive some new impressions, and the one most firmly fixed upon my mind is that government cannot run a railroad to the satisfaction of the traveling public. The roads from Nashville to Atlanta are run by the military authorities, and the vexatious delays and annoyances suffered by civilians are innumerable. For the good of the whole country it is to be hoped these great routes of travel may soon be turned over to the management of those whose interest will be furthered by furnishing all the accommodations within their power. To one who was acquainted with this country before the war, and contrasts its former with its present appearance, the desolation and destruction is something terrible. What the people along the line of the road from Chattanooga to Atlanta are to do for food the coming Winter, is a question constantly recurring to the mind of the thoughtful traveler. While the corn and oat crops of the Middle States have suffered from the superabundance of rain, this region has been parched by drouth. What little corn there is planted will not yield one-half a crop. From Atlanta to Columbus it is but little better, but more has been planted. The scarcity of money and the pressing wants of the people are shown by the crowds of pale, sickly-looking white women, of ragged but more robust black women, and by the children of all colors, ages and sizes, with baskets of fruit, eggs and pies to sell, which press about the train at every stopping-place. Should there be a want of food the coming Winter, the condition of the freedmen can be better imagined than described. The feeling against them among all classes is intensely hostile and bitter, and in such a case, unless the power of the government was put forth for his protection, the poor freedman, being between the upper and the nether millstone, would be ground to powder. The old leaven of slavery still works in the minds of former masters, and they comfort themselves in secret with the idea that when State Government is reëstablished they will be powerful enough to inaugurate a system of peonage which will be the old institution with a new name. Unless there is a radical change in the minds of this people, I fear Military Governors will have to be continued for some time.

Coming south from Louisville, the first cotton fields are met a few miles from Nashville. South of that point, for some 30 or 40 miles, there is considerable cotton which promises a fair yield, but from Chattanooga to this point there is none. On the Atlanta and West Point Railroad we first saw a few bales of old cotton at some of the stations. At La Grange several hundred bales could be seen from the train, and there was probably some stored in warehouses out of sight. At West Point there was said to be 5,000 bales awaiting the rebuilding of the bridge across the Chattahoochee before it can be shipped North. At Columbus there is some cotton, how much it is difficult to say, as Wilson's raiders destroyed all the warehouses, and it is stored in all sorts of places. Buyers are more plenty than cotton, and they are searching in every direction for the coveted staple. The price paid ranges from twenty to twenty-five cents in gold, and thirty to thirty-five cents in greenbacks for middling, according to locality and condition. The impression here is that the amount of cotton in the South is greatly overestimated in the North, and those who have managed to retain a little are holding on to it as long as possible, expecting to get much higher prices. The damage done by Wilson's raid to this place I have never seen fully stated. Columbus was one of the largest manufacturing towns in the South, and, before the war, heavy cotton goods and yarns made here were well known in the New-York market. Every mill, shop, foundry, depot and bridge were utterly destroyed, and then the soldiers, aided by the mob, sacked the town. Not a store and hardly a house escaped either in the city or for miles around. The plunder was indiscriminate—friend and foe suffered alike. Such acts ought to disgrace the officers and soldiers of any command.

TRAVELER.

TAKING THE OATH IN GEORGIA.

Maj.-Gen. Steedman has issued the following order:

Headquarters Department of Georgia,
Office Provost-Marshal-General,
Augusta, July 31, 1865.

In order to afford ample opportunity to the people of Georgia to take the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, it is ordered that:

I. District commanders will at once select, for the purpose of administering the oath of amnesty, one Assistant Provost-Marshal for every four counties in his district, reporting the names of such officers so elected to this office. These officers, however, will proceed at once to administer the oath of amnesty.

II. District commanders will designate the four counties assigned to each Assistant Provost-Marshal, and the same will be numbered as a sub-division of the district.

III. The Assistant Provost-Marshals so designed will visit the county seat of each county in his subdivision as often as practicable, and remain in each county seat three or four days, first causing public notice to be given of the time, in the newspapers of the district or otherwise. All possible dispatch must be used by the Assistant Provost-Marshals in administering the oath to citizens, consistent with their duties and the public interest.

IV. For information on the subject of the duties of Assistant Provost-Marshals in administering the oath, and form of report to this office, attention is called to Circular No. 5, Headquarters Military Division of the Tennessee, June 22, 1865. By command of

Maj.-Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

C. H. Grosvenor,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General.

MARTIAL LAW IN COLUMBUS.

Headquarters United States Forces,
Columbus, Ga., Aug. 1, 1865.

General Order No. 1.—The undersigned hereby assumes command of this place, under authority from Brig.-Gen. John Croxton. It is ordered for the present, (subject to the approval of the Commander of the District,) that the functions of the Mayor, City Council, City Marshal and the police force cease from this date.

The Colonel-Commanding hopes for the same courteous treatment from the citizens toward the soldiers that he intends to enforce from his men toward all persons. By order.

FRENCH WOODALL, Colonel-Commanding.
G. Goble, Captain and Provost-Marshal.

THE NIAGARA PEACE NEGOTIATION.

Explanation by Mr. Greeley of His Share in the Matter.

From the Tribune, Aug. 11.

I print on another page the account given in Mr. Henry J. Raymond's forthcoming History of Mr. Lincoln's Administration of the abortive attempt to institute negotiations for Peace, made in July, 1864, through correspondence at Niagara Falls, omitting only the already printed letters there interchanged and the manifesto thereupon put forth by the Confederates concerned. Most of the documents herewith given are new to the public. And now for the requisite explanatory comments:

July, 1864, was a gloomy period for the Union cause. Gold was selling at about 250. Gen. Sherman was stopped before Atlanta. Gen. Grant had failed in sundry bloody efforts to extend his left so as to cut off the southern communications by railroad with Petersburgh and Richmond. The shockingly mismanaged mine explosion had resulted in a great and discouraging disaster. The rebels were again pouring into Maryland, threatening both Baltimore and Washington, and seeming to encounter no vigorous, methodical resistance. It was at this hour of general dismay that I received repeated and positive assurances from Niagara Falls that certain Confederates, known to me as eminent and influential, were on the British side of the Fall, authorized and ready to negotiate a pacification of our country.

My own judgment that negotiations for peace on our part could not be much worse managed than the war had usually been, was not now first formed. I felt that our government had needlessly given its enemies great advantage, in seeming to repel overtures looking to peace, made through A. H. Stephens and others. The leaders were constantly telling their dupes, "We may as well die fighting as otherwise; for Lincoln will listen to no conditions, but insists on unconditional surrender, to be followed by military execution and universal confiscation." I felt that the desperation thus excited was a grave obstacle to our success, and ought somehow to be obviated. So I wrote privately to the President, stating what I had heard from Niagara, inclosing missives, and urging him to meet the advances of our adversaries in a conciliatory spirit. I wished him first to listen to whatever the rebels might see fit to propose; but, assuming that this would prove unacceptable, I proceeded to suggest a basis of pacification which I thought he might wisely and advantageously proffer to the Confederates, whether they should accept or reject it. The facts that we were just about to attempt another large levy of men, and that a most important election was then pending in North Carolina, were urged as special reasons for evincing an earnest desire for peace. I merely *suggested* an offer on our part; but I *insisted* that any offer that the rebels might wish to make should at any rate be received and considered.

The President promptly responded, saying in substance that, if I could find any authorized person or persons ready to make, on behalf of the rebels, such a proposition as I had suggested that *he* may make, when *his* turn came, he would gladly receive it.

I replied, in effect, that I did not know or guess what the rebels might propose, and did not desire to be taken into their confidence, nor employed in any way in the business. What I wished was to have it distinctly seen and known that we did not repel rebel overtures looking to peace—at least, not without knowing what they were.

This letter was not received for some days, owing to the interruption of the mails through Maryland, by the rebel army in that State and Harry Gilmor's raid on the Philadelphia Railroad. Meantime I had received more specific and trustworthy advices from Niagara, and I wrote again, (July 13,) stating what I had heard, and reiterated:

> "You will, of course, understand that I know nothing, and have proposed nothing, as to *terms*, and that nothing is conceded or taken for granted by the meeting of persons empowered to negotiate for peace."

And I again urged that "a frank, earnest, anxious effort to terminate the war on honorable terms" would immensely strengthen the government in case of its failure, and would be especially helpful to Holden and the peace party then contesting North Carolina.

This letter was answered by telegraph by the President, in a dispatch (July 15,) saying he was "disappointed by it. I [A. L.] was not expecting you to send me a letter, but to bring me a man or men. Mr. Hay goes to you with my answer to yours of the 13th."

Maj. Hay came accordingly; and it appears by Mr. Raymond's book that he brought me a letter which reads very strangely to me. I must presume that he *did* bring it, though it was no reply at all to either of mine, and seems eminently calculated to perpetuate the bad impression I was trying to dispel. The rebels at Niagara wished to make a proposition looking to peace; I wished the President to hear what they had to offer, and, if it should not prove acceptable, then make one in his turn; he proposed neither to receive their proposition nor make one of his own, but to dictate to them the sort of proposition that *they* should make to *him*. Had I understood this, I certainly should have been saved the time and expense of a journey to Niagara.

This letter, assuming it to have been given, did not attract my attention; for Major Hay appeared asking me to go to Niagara—a step I had never contemplated—and handed me a safe conduct thence to Washington for "Hon. Horace Greeley and three others," which I declined, stating that I had never done anything requiring that I should be armed with a safe conduct through the United States, and I should take care that I never did. Major Hay finally made out a new one, omitting my name and inserting that of the persons at Niagara named by me.

I still urged my glaring unfitness for this errand, to a watering-place swarming with idle and curious pleasure-seekers, every one of whom would instinctively guess that I had other business than theirs. He said he had no discretion in the premises, and I most reluctantly consented to go.

There has been much loose talk of peace negotiations with rebels. I never engaged in any, though it seems that I was warranted in so doing. I did not cross the ferry till after Maj. Hay's arrival, and then only at his urgent request; and I had no correspondence with any Confederate, save with regard to their authority to bind their chiefs, and their going to Washington. It was never my understanding that the vital conditions of peace were to be settled by me at Niagara.

Mr. Raymond quotes something that W. C. Jewett saw fit to say to the Confederates at Niagara after I had left, and suggests that "Mr. Jewett must have *misrepresented* Mr. Greeley." He certainly did, if he undertook to represent me at all. I sent them no messages but those in my own handwriting, all of which they forthwith published.

Mr. Raymond further says that I made no reference, in my letter of the 10th and 13th of July, to "the President's conditions." I certainly *tried*, in that of the 10th, (which see,) to tell him, as plainly as I in courtesy could, that I could be no party to exacting vital concessions of the rebel agents as a condition precedent to negotiations; and this letter, though Mr. Raymond says it was not received in due course, owing to rebel interruption of the mails, had certainly been received and read before the President telegraphed me (July 15) to say that he was "disappointed" that I had not already brought him a "man or men." But again, in my letter of the 13th, I expressly reminded him that

> "You will of course understand that I know nothing, and have proposed nothing, as to *terms*, and that nothing is conceded or taken for granted by the meeting of persons empowered to negotiate for peace. All that is assumed is a mutual desire to terminate this wholesale slaughter, if a basis of adjustment can be mutually agreed on."

It was *this* letter which the President had just received when he telegraphed me on the 15th, and also wrote the letter which Mr. Raymond says was handed me by Maj. Hay.

It seemed to me that, after our simultaneous successes at Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, reopening the Mississippi and permanently severing the Confederacy, (which Jeff. Davis had publicly proclaimed would be its death-blow,) negotiation might wisely be trusted to finish the work—that all that was still needed was to make surely known to the Southern people that they could return to the Union on terms which they might now honorably and advantageously accept. In this conviction, I tried repeatedly,—and as well before as after the Niagara overture,—to bring the belligerent parties responsibly face to face, so that they might earnestly *try* to restore peace to our blood-soaked country. (I have certainly understood that Mr. Raymond made similar efforts, just after the Niagara failure, but without success.) And, bunglingly as the Niagara business was managed on our side, I *know* that its result had a salutary influence at the South, in apprising those who were tired of wholesale carnage and conflagration that a Peace was within their reach, which would not subject them to military execution nor to wholesale confiscation.

Mr. Raymond says that the President sent Major Hay to Niagara, "not understanding the cause of delay in their (the rebel envoys') arrival." That *must* be a mistake. Mr. Lincoln was a shrewd man, and can never have believed or expected, in the then actual position of the antagonistic forces, that any accredited agents of the Confederate Government would agree to the restoration of the Union and the abolition of slavery as preliminaries to their being allowed to visit Washington in quest of peace. I cannot believe that even his historian can have expected any such concessions precedent to negotiation.

Mr. Raymond says that I declined to give my assent to the publication of my private correspondence with President Lincoln, "*omitting certain passages* [not one of them in *his* letters, but all of them in *mine*] *not at all essential to a full understanding of the subject*." Now, I like cool things of reasonable size—say glaciers, or icebergs—but, really, the Himalaya of frigidity, the Arctic Circle of congelation involved in the proposition that *my* private letters should be printed in a garbled form in order to put me in the wrong and some one else in the right, quite astounded me. I said, "Print my private letters, certainly, if you choose; but print them as I wrote them, not as it may suit your exigency to edit and modify them." It serves Mr. R.'s purpose to say that the changes proposed were "not at all essential;" but *they were*. Every one of my letters had urged the fact that a most important election was then pending in North Carolina, wherein the Holden or anti-Davis Peace party would be greatly helped by any manifestation of our government of an anxious desire for peace on terms that the South ought to accept—and each of these allusions were among portions of my letters which I was required to concur in suppressing. It was not just that I should be asked to do this. And, as the President had entire control over his own letters, and was at perfect liberty to point them, and as the point made against me rested entirely on these, and not at all on mine, I cannot yet see why they might not have been printed and some left in the shade.

Mr. RAYMOND assumes throughout that President LINCOLN had definitely resolved beforehand, and that he insisted throughout, that no overture for peace from the rebels should be entertained or acted on by him unless, as a preliminary, they should assent to a restoration of the Union and the abolition of slavery. He seems to have forgotten that, six months afterward, when the victories of SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and THOMAS had put a very different and brighter aspect on our affairs, that same President *did* respond to an overture from the Confederates, wherein no such nor any preliminary conditions were exacted or submitted to, and *did* go himself more than half-way to meet the rebel commissioners in Hampton Roads, and there freely and fully discuss with them the conditions of peace. I consider this the wisest and greatest act of his life; I am confident that it hastened the final and utter collapse of the Confederacy; and it was exactly such a negotiation as I tried to initiate at Niagara, and a complete, square back-down from Mr. LINCOLN's position in my case, if Mr. RAYMOND's hypothesis is correct. Had this wise and brave course been taken when ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS first publicly solicited permission to visit Washington, I believe it would have saved a quarter of a million precious lives, an awful amount of devastation and misery, and left our national debt a full billion less than it is to-day.

Mr. RAYMOND closes with a statement that "the effect of this attempt at negotiation was, for the moment, unfavorable to the Union cause." Why? Manifestly, because it was very generally felt that an adequate desire for pacification had not been evinced on our part. Mr. LINCOLN's "To Whom it may Concern" may have been proper and timely, but the public did not think so. It was very widely felt that the rebels should have been allowed to make their offer, and that this, if unacceptable, should have provoked a better from our side. After three years of sanguinary, devastating war, it was high time at least to *hear* any proposition that either party chose to make. And it was not possible that our side should lose by such a course. If the rebels offered to return to the Union on any terms, they blasted their hopes of foreign recognition and aid; if they said, "No peace without independence," they strengthened us immensely at home. This was proved by the visit of JACQUES and GILMORE to Richmond soon afterward, when DAVIS' ultimatum of independence or war proved immensely serviceable to the national cause, alike in the prosecution of the war and in the Presidential contest. And this, or something better, might have been secured via Niagara, but for counsels which I must still consider mistaken and unwise. H. G.

Funeral of the Consul-General of Prussia.

The funeral of the Consul-General of Prussia, Mr. JOHN W. SCHMIDT, took place at Grace Church at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

A large number of the relatives and friends of the deceased were present, and also nearly all the representatives of foreign governments now in the city. Among them were Baron Von Gerolt, the Prussian Minister; Baron Von Grabeur, Secretary of Legation; the Chancellor of the Prussian Legation; the Chevalier Loosey, Austrian Consul-General; Mr. De Luz, the Swiss Consul; Mr. Archibald, the British Consul; E. Gerard Johnson, Vice-Consul for Oldenburg; Leopold Schmidt, the son of the deceased, Prussian Vice-Consul and acting Consul for Saxony; H. D. Lepaugh, Consul for the Governments of Prussia and Saxony; Mayor Gunther, Mr. Gulian C. Verplank, Messrs. Kesler and Albrecht, Secretaries of the deceased, and a number of other prominent gentlemen.

The coffin containing the remains was exposed in the vestry of the church, where the pall-bearers assembled. The coffin was closed and covered with flowers. At 11 o'clock precisely the body was removed into the church, the following gentlemen acting as pall bearers: A. C. Rossiere, Wm. B. Astor, Ch. Detmold, Chas. Heckscher, Judge Roosevelt, A. F. De Luze, E. Dutilh, Adam C. Norrie, Dr. Hosack, G. Kemble, of Cold Spring; P. Moore, of Cold Spring; Wm. Kemble, of Cold Spring.

At the porch of the church the coffin was received by Rev. Drs. WARLOW and SILL, who preceded it down the aisle, repeating the beautiful selection of Scripture prescribed in the burial service. The body being deposited in front of the altar, the burial service, without music, was read, and the remains were then removed to Trinity Church Cemetery for interment.

The deceased was in his 84th year; he had been in this country for sixty years, having arrived soon after obtaining his majority. He had held the office of Consul for Prussia for nearly fifty years. Beside this appointment, Mr. SCHMIDT was Privy Commercial Councillor of His Majesty the King of Prussia; Consul-General of Saxony, Baden and Oldenburg to the United States; Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia, with the Star; Knight Commander of the Albrechts Order of Saxony; Knight of the Zahringer Lowen Order of Baden and of the Peter Friedrich Ludwig Order of Oldenburg.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A WOMAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Wm. Tucker, aged 23, a native of Boston, was charged with robbing Catharine Stackpole under very peculiar circumstances. Witness said: I lost a silk basque, a set of sleeve buttons, and $7 in money; I suppose the prisoner took them; he was in my company at the time; he wore a moustache then, but he has shaved it off since; the things were found in his possession; I lost them, I think, at No. 68 Grand-street; I was in the room with him, and he gave me a little spirits and immediately I was stupefied; although I could not move, I knew everything that was going on; when I awoke he was gone and so were my things; I gave a description of the things to the police, and they were found in the prisoner's apartment in Mercer-street; he even took a white skirt off at the same time.

Mary Ann Dailey, the chambermaid of "furnished apartments" in Mercer-street, testified to finding the goods in the room which Tucker had occupied.

Judge Dowling—Tucker, you went and drugged this girl, then stole her money and her clothes; then took the things to your own lodging-room, where they are found and identified. From the information the court has received, you must be a very bad man. That same morning you broke into a blind man's room and tried to rob him.

Guilty; penitentiary six months.

MARKET PICKPOCKETS.

Wm. Walker and John Keating, the first an old offender and well-known pickpocket, were charged with assaulting an unknown woman, with intent to steal as pickpockets. John Cox, a clerk in Washington Market, said the two men the Saturday previous had been pointed out to him as pickpockets. He had often seen them there. He followed them for half an hour, out and in crowds of females. Walker did the pocket-picking, while Keating covered his body when the hand was fumbling at the pocket. They tried their skill on a great many women.

Charles Blessing said he saw Walker have his hand in a woman's pocket in Washington-street, near Barclay, and she shoved him back; he said "pshaw, the woman is crazy," and laughed and walked off with Keating to a liquor saloon and had a drink.

The Court—Walker, you are an old offender. Less than a year ago you were arrested, and when searched, you had half a dozen stolen pocket-books on your person.

Prisoner—No, Sir; they were mine.

The Court—You are in the habit of going down to the market on Saturday evening and robbing women of their husband's hard won earnings. You deserve no sympathy. I shall send you to the penitentiary six months and fine you $50. As for you, Keating, you are not so well known—penitentiary two months.

A BOUNTY BROKER AND BOUNTY JUMPER.

James Keegan, a bounty broker, was charged with assaulting Edward W. Kind, a bounty jumper. Witness said: He owed me money; I enlisted in the United States navy last February; I remained till the 28th of June; I deposited with Keegan $300, and when I returned I asked it of him, but he kept putting it off; I went into a lager gambling saloon on the 28th of July, and after I went in he struck me; I did not say a word when he blackened my eye and kicked me.

The Court—Were you honorably discharged?

Witness—Well, I—I—I wrote to him for money——

District-Attorney Hutchings—Answer the question.

Witness—No; I deserted.

Morris McDonald said he saw the fight, but did not see the commencement, and could not tell who struck first.

District-Attorney Hutchings said he would not ask for a conviction on the uncorroborated evidence of a deserter.

The Court—Keegan, you robbed that man of his money, and he robbed the government of his services. You can go.

A WARNING TO FAST YOUNG MEN.

Walter Keith, aged 19, said to be very respectably connected, was charged with robbing John McCormick of a pin worth $25. Prisoner and a half a dozen companions were coming home from a dance when the robbery took place. Witness said: On the 17th of July, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, I was going home, across the Harlem Bridge, when six fellows came up to me, and Keith said: "I'll show you where you live," and snatched the pin out of my bosom. He was arrested almost immediately by the officer; I had a perfect view of his face; I was not intoxicated; I had only drank two glasses of lager; the affair occurred about fifteen feet from the second light; four were arrested at the time, but two got away.

Officer Alonzo testified that about twenty minutes past three he saw the complainant start to go across the bridge; he walked perfectly straight, and seemed to be sober; in a few minutes after he heard a noise on the bridge, and in walking up to the draws, four men came up and said: "We have got nothing to do with it; we will post you." They pointed to the prisoner, who was arrested with three others; prisoner said, "Search me." Next morning the prisoner told the officer that he did it, and threw the pin away at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street. The officer said he hunted around that vicinity for an hour, but failed to find the pin.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined $50. Had the larceny been accompanied with a threat, he would have been tried for highway robbery. The mother of the youth fainted when she heard the sentence pronounced.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 16, 1865.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅞	500	Erie Railway	76½
10,000	do	106¾	700	do	76¾
17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105⅜	800	do	76⅜
45,000	do	105⅝	600	do ..s30	76½
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅞	140	do ..c	77
4,000	do	104½	100	do ..b10	77¼
1,500	U.S. 6s, 10-40s..C.	96⅞	400	do ..2d call	77
40,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	98⅛	300	do	77¼
18,000	do	98¼	200	do	77½
5,000	do. Third Ser.	98⅛	400	do ..b3	77¼
70,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97⅝	200	Erie R. Pref.	80
25,000	Tenn. 6s	72	100	Hudson Riv. R.	103¾
5,000	do.	71½	600	do	103¼
11,000	Virginia 6s	68	1700	Reading R.	100
3,000	North Car. 6s	75	500	do ..2d call	99
2,000	do.	74	500	Mich. Cen. R	103
1,000	Louisiana 6s	68	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	60¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	70	400	do	61
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	78	500	do	61¼
70,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	23	400	do	61½
5,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	111½	200	do	61¾
15	Am. Exchange Bk.	114	300	do	61½
20,000	Amer. Gold	141¼	100	do ..2d call	60¾
800	Canton Co.	37½	600	do ..s30	60½
200	do	37	400	do	60¼
100	do	37½	8	Panama R.	255
200	do ..2d call	37¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	118¾
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	135	500	do	118½
50	do	135½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	66
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	38¼	600	do ..b10	66
1100	do	38	1800	do	65¾
500	do ..s30	37½	1100	do	65½
600	do	37⅝	500	do ..s10	65½
50	West. U. Teleg'h	73	200	do ..2d call	64¾
300	Quick. Min. Co. b30	52	400	Chic. & N. W.	26
100	do	51½	900	do	26¼
100	do	51	200	do	26½
100	do	50¾	100	do ..2d call	26
200	do	50½	50	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	59½
100	do ..s30	50½	1100	do	59
300	do	51	100	do	58¾
200	do ..2d call	52	300	do	58½
100	do	51⅝	200	do ..2d call	58¾
100	do ..s30	51	2000	Chic. & R. I. R...c	103
100	Mariposa M. Co.	11½	400	do	103¼
90	do	11½	200	do ..s10	103⅜
1150	N. Y. Cen. R.	89	100	do ..s10	103½
400	do	88⅞	50	do	103¼
1300	do	88⅞	100	do ..2d call	103¾
200	do ..2d call	88⅞	100	do	103
100	do ..b30	89	20	Chi., Bur. & Q.	112
300	do ..s30	88½	100	Mil. & P. du C.	39
100	Cleve. & Tol.	99	300	do	38½
100	do	98½	300	do	38
200	do	98	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	93
200	do	97	500	do	92¾
200	do	96½	200	do ..s10	92½
			200	do	92¾
			100	do	92⅝
			500	do	92¾
			200	do ..2d call	92¼
			100	do	92⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	106¾	2000	Reading R.	102
500	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106	1500	do	101⅝
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Series	98⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co.	12
10,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	97⅝	200	Mich. Cen. R.	106
60,000	O. & M. Cer.	23⅝	80	Mich. S. & N. I.	62½
100	Canton Co.	37⅝	1200	do	62
200	At. Mail S. Co.	125	100	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	60⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	39¼	300	do	60½
100	do	39⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	119¼
100	do ..2d call	39⅛	1300	Cleve. & Pitts.	66⅛
300	Quick. Min. Co.	53	500	do	66
100	Hud. Riv. R.	106	200	do	66½
300	do	107	200	Chic. & N. W.	27⅜
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	90¼	200	do	27
100	do	90⅛	100	do	26⅞
500	do	90½	300	Cleve. & Tol.	100
200	Erie Railway	80½	500	Chic. & R. I.	105
400	do	80¾	350	P., Ft. W. & C.	94½
100	do ..s10	80	100	do ..s30	94
500	do	80	400	do	94
100	do	80¼	100	Alton & T. H. R.	33
300	do ..2d call	80⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	99
			50	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	99½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$50,000	O. & M. Cer.	23⅝	600	Cleve. & Pitts ..s3	65½
25,000	do	24	400	do	65⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	89¾	1000	do	65⅞
300	Erie Rail. ..x-d	78	1500	do	65¾
300	do	78¼	200	do ..c	65½
300	do	78⅛	200	do ..s3	65⅝
100	do ..s3	78¼	400	do ..s3	65⅞
100	do	78⅝	100	do ..s3	65⅝
200	do ..s3	78⅝	1300	do ..s3	65¾
200	do	78⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	100
100	do	78⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. ..c	104
400	do	78⅜	100	do ..s3	104
100	do ..s3	78¼	100	do ..c	104
100	do	78⅝	100	do	104½
1600	do	79	100	do ..c	104¼
200	do ..c	79	100	do ..s3	104⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R.	105½	400	do ..c	104⅜
100	do ..s3	105¼	100	do	104⅛
1100	Reading R.	100¾	200	do ..b3	104¼
200	do ..s3	100½	100	do	104¼
500	do ..b30	101	100	Chic. & N. W. ..c	26⅞
200	do	100⅝	100	do ..c	26⅝
200	do ..b10	100⅞	200	do	26¾
300	do	101	200	do ..s3	26⅝
500	Mich. S. & N. I.	61¼	100	do	26⅜
200	do ..c	61½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	60
100	do	61½	100	do ..b3	60
200	do ..s3	61½	200	do ..b3	59¾
200	do	61¾	200	do ..s3	59⅝
100	do ..s3	61⅝	1000	do	59⅝
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93	100	do ..s3	59½
100	Canton Co. ..b3	37	100	do ..c	59⅜
100	do ..c	36¾	200	Quick. Min. Co. ..s3	51½
300	Cum. Coal Co.	39	100	do ..s3	51⅝
100	do	39¼	200	do ..s3	51¼
			100	do ..b10	52

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$70,000	O. & M. Cer.	24	200	Cleve. & Pitts ..s30	66¼
100	New-York Cen.	91	100	do	66⅜
200	Erie R. ..x-d	82	600	do	66
200	do ..s3	81	100	do ..b3	66¼
200	do	81¾	200	do	66⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	107	100	do ..s10	66½
100	do ..s3	107¼	100	Chi. & R. I. ..b3	106
100	do	107½	200	do	105½
300	Reading R.	102	100	do ..b3	105¾
400	do	101½	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr. ..s30	60½
200	do ..b3	101¾	100	do	60⅝
600	do	101⅝	100	do	60¾
200	Mich. S. & N. I. ..s3	62¼	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. ..s3	94¼
200	do	62¼	100	At. Mail S. Co. ..c	125
100	Quick. Min. Co.	53⅝	200	Canton Co.	38
100	do	53½	200	Cary Improve't	12

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

There is happily no new sensation on the Street to-day. The excitement of yesterday growing out of the Ketchum failure, and the forgeries and escapade of young KETCHUM, was too intense to be kept up to fever heat in Wall and William streets for more than twenty-four hours at a time. The actual losses growing out of the whole affair were, for a wonder, rather overrated, yesterday forenoon. The forged Gold Checks used by young KETCHUM, as intimated in our last notice, devolve no very considerable loss upon the Brokers and private Bankers of the Street. The nominal totals of one or two millions resolve themselves into a few hundreds of thousands, when the actual losses came be figured out.

The Banking-house of Mr. KETCHUM, SON Co. have not yet made out their balance sheet, and nothing is yet definitely known of their ability as to a dividend to their New-England Bank correspondents and other out of town creditors. It was rumored to-day that the means of the house are very largely compromised by the Stock and Gold operations which have been going on for six or eight months on their credit; but the heaviest losses in this way which have been named on the Street are by no means equal to the reputed wealth of the senior Mr. KETCHUM six months ago.

The Money Market was not a difficult one to the sound and old-established Brokers to-day. On the contrary, private lenders appeared in the Street, offering Money at call at 7 ℔ cent. The Banks were extra fastidious as to collateral, where the borrowers were not especial favorites or of undoubted credit; but this feeling, it may be presumed, will pass off in a few days, and Money lent at Bank as freely as it is on the Street. On sound Stock collateral, Loans upon Gold are not so much in favor, though the steady price of Gold, and the business in Exchange on London, have prevented the calling in of previous negotiations on genuine Gold checks, or Gold in Bank.

The Stock Exchange was again very feverish, and in the forenoon it seemed difficult to know whether the Railway market was bound upward or tending to much lower prices. A very large business was done at the early Board, and the prices after the Board broke up were somewhat firm. At the Second Board an increased demand appeared, and at advancing prices; and the opinion expressed yesterday that a good many parties were closely watching the turn of the market, to come in for a new speculation, seemed to be strengthened. The new buyers are acting upon the calculation that the redistribution of the heavy mass of Railway Stocks, sold yesterday and night before last for account of Messrs. KETCHUM and their Brokers, will afford a safer basis for a rise than while they were monopolized in one or two hands, and the public distrustful as to when or how they might be precipitated upon the Street.

The following prices were made at 4 o'clock this afternoon, as compared with Tuesday at the same hour. The Railway market still feverish. Government Stocks steady. Gold about 141¾@142 ℔ cent.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	60⅛	60¾
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	105⅜	Rock Island	104½	105½
N. Y. Central	90	90¼	Fort Wayne	92¾	94¼
Erie	81	80¾	Cumb'land Coal	40	39¼
Hudson	104	107	Quicksilver	53⅛	53⅝
Reading	101	101¾	Mariposa	11½	12
Mich. Southern	62	62½	Canton	37⅝	37¼
Illinois Central	120	119½	Atlantic Mail	125	125
Mich Central	105	105½	Brunswick	10½	10½
Pittsburgh	67¼	66½	Ohio Certificates	24	24
Northwest	27¼	26⅞	American Gold	141	142

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union	116	Fourth National	91
Phenix	90	Pacific	155
Tradesmen's	125	Chatham	125
Dry Dock	110	Hanover	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Irving	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Metropolitan	114
American Exchange	110	St. Nicholas	95
Central National	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	88	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	103
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	86¼
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M '77	93¼	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	65
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	100	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	101	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	108	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	95
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	73
Mich. S. & N. I. S.F.7 ℔c.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	74

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,056,316 30; including for Customs, $401,000; on account of Loan, $62,000; payments, $4,783,748 83; balance, $53,905,633,60.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 16 bbls. Ashes, 6,115 bbls. Flour, 425 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 42,063 bushels Wheat, 46,583 bushels Corn, 10,055 bushels Oats, 11,973 bushels Malt, 903 pkgs. Provisions, and 45 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited demand, at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, at former prices, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℔ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is depressed and declining, under liberal arrivals. Middlings close at 42c.@43c. ℔ lb. The week's receipts have been 21,000 bales; sales and resales, 9,800 bales; exports, 6,305 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last amount to 9,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 50; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 65@$7 10, chiefly at $6 65@$6 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 20@$8 40 ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 00	@$6 50
Extra State	6 65	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70	@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 20	@ 8 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 45	@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 15	@10 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 25	@11 75

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $8@$9 25 for poor to good, and $9 25@$12 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is a shade higher. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $6 75@$9 85 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales, 70,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 07; Amber Milwaukee at $1 45@$1 46, and Chicago Spring at $1 39@$1 45; ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good request, closing firmly. Sales, 90,000 bushels, at 85c.@86c. for unsound, and 87c.@89c. for sound mixed Western; 89½c. for Yellow mixed Western ℔ bushel. Western Oats have been in demand at 66c.@67c. ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley are dull and nominal.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 16, 1865.
Price of gold	226	142
Superfine Flour, ℔ bbl	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 00@ 6 50
Extra State Flour, ℔ bbl	10 00@10 40	6 65@ 7 10
Extra Western Flour, ℔ bbl	10 00@15 00	6 65@11 75
Extra Canada Flour, ℔ bbl	10 90@12 00	6 75@ 9 85
Southern Flour, ℔ bbl	10 60@15 00	8 00@12 50
Rye Flour, ℔ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 10
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	5 15@ 5 50
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 90@ 2 25
Red and Amb. Wheat, ℔ bu.	2 50@ 2 50	1 40@ 2 07
Corn, ℔ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	85@ 89½
Rye, ℔ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	96@ 1 09
Barley, ℔ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
Oats, ℔ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	55@ 67

HAY—Has been in moderate demand at 95c.@$1 10 for old, and 55c.@80c. for new, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been more sought after, at from 12½c.@50c. for very inferior to fancy, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been in request at $2 25 for Eastern, per thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at $1 35 for Common and $1 75 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, at unaltered prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 30@$1 35 ℔ gallon, and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ℔ 200 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate request at our revised quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 50; bleached do. at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 35; unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $1 95@$2 07½; Linseed at $1 19@$1 21; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in demand at 32½c.@33c. for Crude; 51½c.@52½c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, but closes quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 50, closing at $32, cash, for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 for prime Mess; $24 for prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, August and September delivery, s. o., at $31 50@$32 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and lower, closing at 14½c.@16¼c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 580 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard continues quiet, at former prices. Sales, 1,000 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales, 400 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is unaltered. Butter is in fair demand at 30c.@36c. for poor to good, and 37c.@40c. for fancy State, and 20c.@28c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 9½c.@16c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter,

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	31	@32
Welch tubs—first quality	32	@33
Welch tubs—second quality	30	@31
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	33	@34
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@32
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26	@28
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	22	@24
Western—common	20	@21

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15½	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½	@14¾
Farm Dairies—first quality	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9½	@11

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 16, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	142
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$30 — @$32 50
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	— — @ 24 00
Hams, ℔ lb	19 @ 23	19½@ 23
Shoulders, ℔ lb	17½@ 18	14½@ 16¼
Bacon, ℔ lb	20½@ 26	17 @ 18½
Plain Mess Bf., ℔ bl	19 00 @ 22 00	8 50 @ 12 50
Lard, ℔ lb	20 @ 24½	19½@ 24½
State Butter, ℔ lb	46 @ 60	30 @ 40
Cheese, ℔ lb	15 @ 24	9½@ 16

STEARINE—Sales 45,000 lbs., at 20½c.@22½c.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet and rather heavy to-day. Sales, since our last, 370 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue dull and heavy at 14½c.@19½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 114,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@13c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., at $2 19 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active, with 447 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 14,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ℔ bushel; also, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton at ½d. ℔ lb.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 30s. ℔ ton. For Bremen, 250 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton; also, by steamer, 7,500 bushels Grain on private terms. For Genoa, a Bremen ship, with Tobacco, at 37s. 6d.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Stocks are unsettled. Pennsylvania Fives, 90½ Morris Canal, 78; Reading Railroad, 50; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼; American Gold, 141¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1865.

At the Live Stock market this week, the receipts of animals are heavy, especially of cattle. For months past the receipts of beeves have not been so large, and, excepting one market, they are the largest so far this year. A heavy decline in prices has been the inevitable result, with considerable loss to drovers. The mass of the stock has been made up of thin, half-fed steers and dry cows. A considerable portion of the cattle have been entirely unfit for the butcher, and to this class the decline is principally confined. Prime fat cattle are scarce, and therefore have sold but little lower. The prices range from 9c. to 17½c. ℔ lb., net weight, for all grades; good to prime cattle, 16c.@17c.; common to fair, 13c.@15c.; and poor, 10c.@11c. Milch cows are in fair demand, and sell about as last week. Veals are rather scarce, and sell a trifle higher. Sheep are more abundant, and prices range from 6¾c. to 7½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Live hogs sell at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb., live weight.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 15, 1865:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	6,751	101	1,657	19,577	12,240
Last week	5,224	131	1,340	16,858	7,177
Two weeks ago	6,016	125	2,230	17,773	10,350
Correspod'g week last year	5,290*	137	2,836	15,440	6,577
Weekly average of beeves for 1864	5,136				
Weekly average of beeves for 1863	5,020				
Weekly average of beeves for 1862	4,532				

Total number of animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 40,326; total received last week, 30,730.

Of the 6,751 cattle received during the past week, 4,619 were taken to the Washington Yards on Forty-fourth-street; 1,525 were sold over the river, at Bergen Hill, mostly on Saturday; 150 were yarded at BROWNING's, and 39 at O'BRIEN's, on Sixth-street; 68 at CHAMBERLAIN's, and 340 were taken from the cars direct to butchers' stalls.

The 4,619 head of beef cattle yarded at ALLERTON's, on Forty-fourth-street, this week, are credited as follows: 3,369 from Illinois, 456 from Iowa, 283 from Ohio, 197 from New-York, 114 from Illinois, 146 from Canada, 63 from Michigan, 141 from Indiana, 47 from Kentucky, and 10 from Pennsylvania. They came in over the following routes: Harlem Railroad, 2,900; Hudson River boats, 654; Erie Railroad, 727; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 178; Hudson River Railroad, 105; and on foot 55. The Erie Railroad brought in 175 cars of live stock, including 133 of beef cattle, 22 of live hogs, 17 of sheep, 2 of horses, and 1 of calves—an increase of 73 cars from last week.

CATTLE TRADE ON FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

This market opened on Monday morning with about 4,000 head of beef cattle in the yards, not including the 560 sold during the closing days of last week. The arrivals and sales at other yards, previous to the opening here, have been unusually large, amounting to over 2,100 head. The weather has been very warm, and the market was supplied by an undue proportion of inferior cattle, causing a glut in this grade, and a considerable fall in prices; while really fine animals were by no means plenty, and therefore sold well. Trade was better for drovers, as is frequently the case at the opening, than later in the day. The market fell off in the afternoon, and those having good steers could not get offers within ½c. ℔ lb. of the morning's rates. A better market has not occurred this year for buying a fair grade of animals for Fall grazing, and a few farmers, fortunate enough to be on hand, bought a considerable number for this purpose. Prices were lower on Tuesday, and it was only with difficulty that owners were enabled to work off the 58 fresh cattle coming in during the night.

Taking the average of the sales, they were about as follows, the weight being estimated for the four dressed quarters:

	This Week.		Last Week.	
Extra or premium	—	@17½c.	—	@—
Prime	15c.	@16½c.	16c.	@17½c.
Medium to good	13c.	@14c.	14c.	@15c.
Poor quality	11c.	@12c.	12c.	@13c.
Poorest quality	9c.	@10c.	—	@11c.
General selling price	13c.	@15c.	14c.	@16c.
Average of all sales	14c.	@ —	14c.	@ —

The following extracts, taken from our copious notes made in the yards during the progress of the sales, will give the distant reader an idea of the character of the transactions and the prices of the different grades of cattle:

GEO. MARTIN sold for MCPHERSON, 32 prime Illinois steers at 17c. ℔ lb., on weights of 825 lbs. net. This was probably the finest bunch of prime fat steers in market.

G. & H. BARNES sold 86 good fair Western steers, bought up at the market, at 16c. ℔ lb., on weights of 750 lbs. net.

J. W. HATCH sold to P. S. CARY, 35 common Illinois steers at wholesale, for $98 ℔ head, on weights of 675 lbs. net.

DUDLEY & COLWELL sold at Bergen, 66 common to fair Illinois steers for GEO. GREGORY, at 13c.@15c. ℔ lb.; on weights of 575 lbs. net. Also 67 fair to good Illinois steers for T. B. FETTERPLACE, at 14c.@16c., ℔ lb.; on weights of 625 to 700 lbs. net. Also, 20 common heifers and cows for MR. HENRY, at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.

GEO. W. MCMAHN sold 55 common Illinois steers for RANKLIN, at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.; on weights of 600 lbs. net.

P. F. CARY sold 85 common to fair Illinois steers, for H. B. SMITH, at 13c.@15½c. ℔ lb.; on weights of 625 lbs. net.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold 47 prime choice Kentucky steers at 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., on weights of 800 lbs. net. Also, 31 good Ohio steers at 15c.@16c. ℔ lb., on weights of 675 lbs. net.

H. S. ROSENTHALT sold 167 common and poor Illinois steers at 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb., on weights of 600 lbs. net.

LAWLESS & TRAINOR sold 72 fair Illinois steers at 12½c.@14c. ℔ lb., on weights of 600 lbs. net.

PHIL. MCCOFFREY sold 60 good Indiana steers at 16c. ℔ lb., on weights of 800 lbs. net.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 101 fair to good fat Illinois steers for JAS. DOLBY, at 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb., on weights of 750 lbs. net. Also 45 fair Illinois steers for EASTMAN & Co., at 14c., on weights of 625 lbs. net.

C. C. COLT sold 19 poor to common State oxen at 12c.@14c. ℔ lb., on weights of 650 lbs. net.

J. BUDLONG sold 24 good State steers at 16c. ℔ lb., on weights of 700 lbs. net. Also 19 poor Michigan steers at 12c. ℔ lb., on weights of 525 lbs. net.

T. GILLIS sold 93 fair to good Ohio steers, at 14½c.@16c. ℔ lb., on weights of 725 to 775 lbs. net.

GLOVER & SORREY sold 47 good State steers at 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb., including a few choice bullocks at 17c., on weights of 700 lbs. net.

J. FLASHAUER sold 79 common to good Illinois steers at 12c.@16c. ℔ lb., on weights of 550 to 700 lbs. net.

E. LAUGHMAN sold, for WM. TOOLES, 68 pretty good Illinois steers at 15c.@16c. ℔ lb., on weights of 725 lbs. net.

O. WHITE sold 31 fine, fat Southern Indiana steers at wholesale, for $122 ℔ head, on weights of 775 lbs. net.

MILLER & MOREHOUSE sold, partly at Bergen, 159 common to pretty good Illinois steers, for CRUNK & THOMPSON, at 13½c.@15½c., ℔ lb., on weights of 650 lbs., net. Also, for SKYLES & VERGIN, 96 fair to good Illinois steers, at 14c.@16c., ℔ lb., on weights of 650 lbs., net. Also, 127 common Illinois steers for W. H. MORRISON, at 13½c. ℔ lb., on weights of 550 lbs., net.

J. S. OTIS sold 60 common Illinois steers, at $80 ℔ head, on weights of 650 lbs., net.

BEACH, BRAY, TOFFEY & CHURCH sold, at Bergen, 300 scallawag Iowa steers, at 10c.@13c., per lb., on average weights of 525 lbs., net.

BEACH, BRAY, & TOFFEY sold, also, at Bergen, 70 poor Illinois steers, cows and heifers, at 11c. ℔ lb., on weights of 475 lbs., net.

MILCH COWS.

The receipts of milch cows foot up 101, against 131 last week. The demand seems to be a trifle better, at the following rates: Good milkers, $75 and upward; fair, $60@$65; common, $50@$55; and poor, $40@$45.

VEAL CALVES.

The receipts of veal calves, though heavier than last week, were insufficient to meet the regular demand, and prices therefor are a shade higher, as follows: Good veals, 11c.@$12½c. ℔ lb.; fair, 10½c.@11c.; common, 9½c.@10c.; and poor, 8c.@9c.

SHEEP.

Until the close of last week, the arrivals of sheep were scattering, and prices ruled high, but the large receipts at the opening of the market on Monday caused prices to drop to our present quotations. Good to choice sheep bring 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., live weight; fair, 6¾c.@7c., and common, 6½c.@6¾c. Lambs are in brisk demand and sell at $4 50@$6 50 ℔ head.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From New-York—Samuel Fate, 105; Robert Dickerman, 54; James Lightbody, 16; David Craig, 101; John Ankle, 131; Peter Kilmer, 148; J. D. Wager, 64; M. Ostrander, 41; A. D. Tryow, 205; Schutz & Martin, 202; F. Snyder, 35; L. Bartow, 29; C. S. Jones, 44; C. Benedict, 22; R. D. Wilbur, 349; L. J. Empsey, 89; Capt. John Smith, 94; John Manning, 101; J. J. Plattner, 175; R. Cornell, 140; John Green, 16; John Roe, 18; Sylvester Williams, 188; John Elliott, 341; Chas. W. Brady, 125; P. Welsh, 120; David Vunk, 212. From Michigan—S. Martin, 378; J. Hallett, 173; Brown & Smith, 104; Wm. H. Coon, 233; G. A. Tish, 377. From New-Jersey—Geo. Gilmore, 88; Wm. D. Bellis, 83; Geo. McBride, 22; John G. Schomp, 48. From Ohio—Clearer & Adams, 195; W. W. Paul, 480; Wm. Leeds, 411; E. H. Moinser, 204. From Canada—Robert Hume, 204; John Simmons, 211. From Iowa—John Simmons, 211. From Illinois—G. A. Fish, 338.

DAILY RECEIPTS.

Tuesday, 1,106; Wednesday, 815; Thursday, 672; Friday, 1,415; Saturday, 245; Sunday, 1,769; Monday, 1,400.

By States—New-York, 3,225; Michigan, 1,265; New-Jersey, 241; Ohio, 1,290; Iowa, 648; Illinois, 338; Canada, 415.

ROBERT H. HUME reports the sales of 4,161 sheep and lambs at an average price of $5 73 ℔ head, in lots as follows: 80 sheep and lambs at $929, 204 sheep and lambs at $1,028 62, 338 sheep and lambs at $2,305 90, 211 sheep and lambs at $1,057 44, 233 sheep and lambs at $1,496 89, 204 sheep and lambs at $1,351 72, 653 sheep and lambs at $3,855 66, 195 sheep and lambs at $1,162 30, 104 sheep and lambs at $1,162 30, 41 sheep and lambs at $161 75, 199 sheep and lambs at $1,143 77, 170 sheep and lambs at $958 61, 378 sheep and lambs at $2,868 16, 131 sheep and lambs at $581 62, 148 sheep and lambs at $573, 101 sheep and lambs at $552 16, 191 sheep and lambs at $1,129 83, 198 sheep and lambs at $1,136 39, 192 sheep and lambs at $1,070 25, 94 sheep and lambs at $483 20; 396 sheep and lambs at $1,689 39. Sales reported by SAMUEL MCGRAW, at an average, are of $5 21 ℔ head, in lots as follows: 16 sheep at $12,448; 59 sheep, $380 97; 1 sheep at $10 50; 89 sheep at $438 06; 190 sheep at $855; 44 sheep at $305 82; 4 sheep at $28 80; 205 sheep at $1,058 97; 101 sheep at $580 12; 93 sheep at $392 77; 69 lambs at $393 62; 212 lambs at $937; 63 lambs, at $353 55; 18 lambs at $123 75; 8 lambs at $46 28; 64 lambs at $380 95; 140 lambs at $822 50; 22 lambs at $105 35; 35 lambs at $213 12; 94 lambs at $534 25; 35 lambs at $184; 29 lambs at $150; 64 lambs at $351 58; 16 lambs at $80; 59 lambs at $148 50.

SHEEP DROVERS AT O'BRIEN'S.

From New-York—Hugh Carten, 578; Samuel Beckwith, 105; P. Wright, 235; Daniel McGraw, 323. From Ohio—H. Hallett & Co., 1,171; H. R. Clapp, 157. From Indiana—P. R. Kallock, 864. Total, 3,433.

Sales reported by Capt. R. MCGRAW in lots as follows: 578 sheep, at $3,451 80; 105 sheep, at $530 15; 235 sheep, at $991 50; 323 sheep, at $1,508 65; 1,170 sheep, at $6,851 17; 157 sheep, at $1,221 95; 864 sheep, at $5,562 03.

CHAMBERLIN reports the sale of 5,631 sheep and lambs by Messrs. KASE & MCPHERSON, JOHN KASE, Jr., JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, A. VAN WERT, and owners, in lots, as follows:

90 sheep, at $9 50 each; 210 sheep, at $7 80 each; 225 sheep, at $7 50 each; 440 sheep, at $7 12 each; 450 sheep, at $7 each; 360 sheep, at $6 10 each; 344 sheep, at $5 62½ each; 435 sheep, at $5 50 each; 450 sheep, at $5 12 each; 600 sheep, at $5 each; 390 sheep, at $4 75 each; 410 sheep, at $4 62½ each; 227 sheep, at $4 50 each; 400 sheep, at $4 15 each; 500 sheep, at $4 each.

LIVE HOGS.

The receipts of live hogs still continue light. The demand is good, fresh arrivals rapidly selling at sales reported below.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn hogs—prime	12c. @—	14½c.@15c.
Corn hogs—medium	11½c.@12c.	14½c.@15c.
Corn hogs—light and fat	12c. @—	15c. @—
Still hogs	11½c.@11¾c.	14½c.@—

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north side of 58th-st., between the 2d and 3rd avenues; the house is large (40x38) and fine, with all the modern improvements; the grounds attached are finely shaded by large trees, and contain about seventeen lots, (25x100,) on which is a stable and also a bowling alley. Apply to A. QUACKENBUSH, on the premises; or at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, on the bank of the Raritan River, within 30 miles of New-York; 46 acres tillable land, with a great variety of fruit, &c.; house 40 feet square, with gas and water in; beautiful lawn, well shaded; farm house, gardener's house, barns, stables, cow-house, henery, &c., with the stock and farming utensils. Apply to C. J. FISHER, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—FOR SALE 30 cottages and elegant dwellings at $1,150 to $8,500: 700 lots beautifully located at East New-York and Ridgewood, at $150 to $350. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers; easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—LOTS ON 5TH AND 8TH AVS., OPposite Central Park.
For sale.—Lots on streets adjacent to Central Park.
For sale.—Lots on the principal avenues and streets.
For sale.—Several desirable plots of lots above the Park.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, extra lot and modern stable, near Fifth-av. Hotel; price $50,000. A neat three-story brown-stone house, 18x55, same vicinity, $15,000. Also, four-story brown-stone house, 46th-st., 5th and 6th avs.; possession and furniture, if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fronting half a mile on Jamaica Bay; highly cultivated; good house and outbuildings; fine bathing, boating, fishing, gunning, clams and oysters; pleasant and healthy; 17 miles from New-York. Price, $14,000. B. H. TAYLOR & CORBIERE, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, FINE OUTbuildings, 40 acres superior garden land, three large and valuable apple orchards, and smaller fruits, shade, &c., in abundance, beautifully located, high ground, near Hackensack, 12 miles from city; a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN stone house, 25x60x100, on Madison-av., for sale far below its value. Must be sold to-day.
URMY & COPELAND,
No. 410 Fourth-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house southeast corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., 25 feet front, with all the modern improvements. For permits to view and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., WITHIN three minutes' walk of the depot, a large house, with 11 rooms, cellar, attic, ¾ acre of land, fruit, and good water. Call, or address Mrs. SAMUEL VALENTINE, Jaggar-av., Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—MURRAY HILL property; a first-class brown-stone front house on Murray Hill, a few doors from Madison-av.; the house was built in 1863, and will be rented with the furniture if not sold. Address R. S. D., Box No. 2,383 Post-office.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOMERVILLE, HIGHLY productive farm, 75 acres; choice fruit; magnificent view; excellent water; will be sold cheap. JAQUES No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE PLOT OF LOTS, with the improvements, on 8th-av., and between 124th and 125th sts., Harlem. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, FRONTING on both Bowery and Chrystie-st., 125x232, for sale on very easy terms. Apply to URMY & COPELAND, No. 410 4th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANTLY FURnished house, with stable; rent $1,000 per month.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
on 5th-av., an elegant house and stable for $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; possession immediate; ten rooms; in good order; with fruit, garden, barn, and about one acre; plenty of shade; location Darien depot, on New-Haven Railroad. Refer to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A convenient three-story and attic house, in good order, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 116 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER TO BE LET on lease for a term of years. Apply on the pier, to B. J. SPALDING, Agent.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR; FURNITURE FOR sale; No. 215 Varick-st. Apply for two days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—WANTED A small farm or country seat on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Bridgeport; from 5 to 25 acres; good land in close proximity to the water; house furnished preferred. Address, Box No. 1463 New-York Post-Office, stating full particulars, price, &c., as the advertiser has no time to visit places indefinitely described. Buildings must be good and modern in style and improvement.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes to rent a first-class furnished house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, to the 1st of May next, or one year longer from that date. Any person going abroad, and wishing to rent their house, will find this an excellent opportunity, as the family is small and very careful. Address Box No. 4,856 Post-office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR WELL FURNISHed rooms with excellent board by two couple; location to be between 12th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; undoubted reference given and required. Address DELTA, Box No. 3,253 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—ABOVE 14TH-ST., AND between 4th and 6th avs., a medium sized house in good repair. Apply, stating terms and location, to OTIS W. BOOTH, No. 111 Water-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSES AND lots in good locations.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

ROOMS TO RENT.—TWO OR THREE VERY pleasant rooms may be had, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 28 University-place.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS CAN be made for the half of an elegant unfurnished house, and a private table, by a family of adults willing to pay liberally. Address VYSE, until September, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

MISCARRIED—AN ARMY VALISE, BELONGing to the late Gen. Winthrop. It was forwarded from City Point, Va., on or about the 15th of April last, by Adams' Express Co. Any information respecting the same will be suitably rewarded on applying to GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place.

SURE CURE FOR CORNS—WITHOUT PAIN or incumbrance.—E. J. H. GARDNER, Corn Extractor; warranted to cure in five weeks; ease given immediately; 50c. box. Can be had at No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 18, second floor.

BRASS FOUNDRY.—ALL KINDS OF BRASS composition and German silver castings made in the best manner, at lowest prices. F. A. RENTON & CO No. 141 Elm-st., up stairs.

PURE GROUND BONE-DUST FROM A. FISHER & BROTHER. Price $45 per 2,000 pounds. Fertilizers of all kinds. R. H. ALLEN & CO., Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD OR BIScuit, get the Boston Compressed Yeast. It never spoils. Try it. GEO. N. SMITH, Agent, 246 Greenwich-st.

BOURBON WHISKY WANTED—200 BBLS., in exchange for valuable real estate. Would pay part cash. Address W., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

FRENCH CABINET FURNITURE.—EVery description of parlor, store and bank furniture made to order at short notice. Repairing of all kinds, and fitting up of interiors promptly attended to at reasonable prices. JOHN DREHER, F. WINTERFIELD, No. 113 East 29th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suites.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a middle-aged lady, fully competent to take the entire charge; understands the management of servants, &c.; country no objection; willing to have the care of and instruct young children; references given. Address for four days, FAITHFUL, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble women, together, in a small private family; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 109 Madison-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes employment by the day, either in washing, housecleaning, or almost in any sort of housework. She can be seen at No. 114½ West 27th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED.—A GERMAN GIRL, WHO IS A first-class dressmaker, would like to go out sewing by the day; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply at No. 24 1st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook in a private family; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at No. 113½ 7th-av., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a Protestant girl; no objections to travel; good city references. Apply at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in a private family; good references. Call for two days in Tea-store, Albro & Smith, No. 328 Bowery, corner of Bond-st.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address, for three days, A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well-recommended young man, in city or country, as private coachman; is a good groom and careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (English;) the man as coachman, the woman as cook and willing to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly; country preferred; have good reference. Address GROOM, Box No 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do the general housework of a small family; is well experienced in doing all kinds of housework, and has a little girl who is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 176 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages; can give the best of references for honesty and sobriety. Call on or address E. C., No. 9 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant butler, lately landed, as waiter or assistant in a private family; has good English references; wages moderate. Address JAMES WHITE, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good city driver and has the best of reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, lately discharged; has ten years' reference from two places. Address J. G. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young man who is not afraid of work; can write a fair hand; good reference given. Address R. W., No. 159 Stanton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman as coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 233 Av. A, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom; understands the care of horses and cows, and is not afraid to work; the best reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; the best of reference. Address W. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young, single man; has good references. Call at No. 265 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED man a situation as porter or express driver. Address J. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COLLECTOR, SALESMAN OR SOME POSITION OF TRUST.—A situation wanted by an energetic middle-aged American, with first-class city references. Address A. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

FREEDMEN FROM THE SOUTH.—SEVeral men (farmers) are at this office; also, other colored domestics. O. S. ST. JOHN, No. 16 Court-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, about 16 years of age, in a cloth jobbing house. One residing with his parents, and disposed to learn the business may apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, No. 36 Park-place.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY COUNTY to sell Powell's great national picture of "The Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment." Thorough agents clear $100 to $200 per month. Send for circular, or call on POWELL & CO., 24 Bible House, N. Y.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FRENCH SILK importing house; a young man who has had some experience in the business, and can give the best of reference. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office, with full particulars.

WANTED—A BOY IN A HARDWARE-STORE. One who resides with his parents and is not afraid of work, may address, with reference, Box No. 3,798 Post-office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character wishes a situation as bartender; good reference, if required. Call on or address J. M., No. 19 Beekman-st.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING STORE, a boy of about fourteen years of age. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 331 Broadway.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, BY A YOUNG married woman; it is her first baby; good reference. Call at or address No. 251 Mulberry-st. from 9 to 12.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A book-keeper. Answer, stating salary and references, to Box No. 3,893.

BOY WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, WHO can read writing, to go errands; pay at first $50 a year. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock Thursday, at No. 46 Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 6 and 7.

RIBBONS.—WANTED A GIRL TO LEARN this branch of business; must be able to figure correctly. Apply by letter only to J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

HOTELS.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VA.

It having been reported that the Spotswood Hotel had been confiscated and closed, the proprietors deem it proper to assure the public that such is not the case. The house is open, as it has been from its opening day in September, 1860.

The house has been remodeled, renovated, refurnished and put in perfect order throughout, and the traveling public may rest assured of finding as comfortable accommodations with us as can be found in any first-class hotel North or South.

Our friends, patrons and the traveling public generally visiting Richmond, are cordially invited to make their home with us, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable, as we are pledged to sustain the well-known reputation of the house.

CORKERY & MILLWARD, Proprietors.
AUGUST, 1865.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

STORK HOTEL, LIVERPOOL—CONtains upward of 80 bedrooms, drawing-rooms, &c.; ladies' coffee-room; billiard and smoking-rooms; is happily situated in a quiet and retired position, yet in the neighborhood of the principal streets, within three minutes' walk from the railway station, and ten from the pier-head. Every comfort and attendance by Mr. and Mrs. BALLARD, (late Thomas,) with moderate charges.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
VIIth, Xth, XIIIth, and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the "Act of March 3, 1865," notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties and taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof, his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1865; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 21st day of August, A. D. 1865, until the 11th day of September, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector of Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

U. S. MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE,
NO. 25 ST. MARK'S-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all just and proper claims for expenses incurred in recruiting volunteers must be immediately presented at this office for adjustment.

NATHANIEL PRIME,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.,
Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
The Semi-Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
The Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—Mammoth Fat Women, Nova Scotia Giant Girl, The Circassian Family, W. B. Harrison, the Comic Extemporaneous Singer. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—The Witch of the Black Cavern.

WALLACK'S—The Colleen Bawn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Arrah na Pogue.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—Magic and Ventriloquism.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wm. P. Johnson, of Brazoria County, Texas, has recently been in Washington a visit to his brother, the President of the United States, whom he had previously seen only once, at their mother's deathbed, since 1839. William is four years older than the President, being sixty-five years of age, is a carpenter by trade, and uncompromisingly opposed to slavery, but does not believe in giving the negroes the ballot. On this latter question he says "Andrew would not give me any definite information" as to what he intended to do. William was a strong opponent of secession, and two of his sons were soldiers in the national army.

The Columbus *Enquirer* of the 1st, says that Gov. Parsons is proceeding briskly with the work of appointing the higher county officers, and every indication points to the speedy restoration of the State to its former *status* in the Union. A dispatch from Mobile, July 24, to the Selma *Daily Times*, says: "The civil officers here are rapidly qualifying themselves under Gov. Parsons' proclamation. By to-morrow all the civil officers will be qualified, and military rule will conditionally cease."

Miss Clara Barton, under date of Aug. 2, writes from Andersonville, Ga., that up to that time there had been buried 6,822 of our noble defenders. Denham-avenue, through the centre of the grounds, is 40 feet wide, and lined on both sides with plants brought from Arlington Cemetery. The grounds are nearly all inclosed, and it was thought it might be necessary to send to Washington for an additional supply of head-boards, as those taken out were nearly exhausted—some 8,000.

Gen. Grant received a public reception at the Biddle House, Detroit, on Saturday. In response to a long address of welcome, he merely replied: "I bid you all good night." The General was introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and until a late hour in the evening he was kept remarkably busy in hand-shaking. Later in the evening Gen. Grant and friends visited the venerable Gen. Cass at his residence on Fort-street, where an hour or so was spent in social intercourse.

The Albany *Journal* of Tuesday says: "Three children of Jeff. Davis arrived here this morning on the *St. John*, stopped at the Delavan House for a few hours, and left on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for Montreal. There were two sons and a daughter, younger. The names of the sons were Jefferson and William. They were accompanied by the mother of Mrs. Davis, a white servant girl, and a man servant."

The Kentucky Senate will stand, 21 Conservatives and 17 Union. The gains in the eastern part of the State for the Lower House will secure a Union majority if the southern part of the State has not done worse than supposed. The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer is dead, and the Union candidate is dangerously sick. The Union candidates for Congress in the Second and Third Districts were defeated by 1,000 each.

Amos Stetson, of Greenfield, and William E. Brown, of Deerfield, Mass., who were arrested at Montreal, last week, on suspicion that they were concerned in the plot to abduct George N. Sanders, were released after a confinement of two days and one night. Their business in Canada was to buy horses, and they didn't want to abduct Sanders or any other man.

Among the passengers by the *Ætna*, arrived yesterday, is Mr. E. G. Carlin, of the Philadelphia detective police, having in custody Jeremiah Townsend, the absconding clerk of the Townsend Bank of New-Haven, Conn., whom he arrested in Liverpool. The detective recovered $100,000, being the whole amount stolen from the bank.

Mr. Hammond, of Middlebury, Vt., has recently buried with appropriate honors the celebrated Merino buck "Gold Drop," which died of lung fever or consumption, after an illness of three or four weeks. Mr. Hammond has refused $10,000 for him, and it is said the buck was valued as high as $25,000.

Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, is in Washington, endeavoring to see the President, for the purpose of making representations about military interference in the Kentucky election. Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, arrived on Wednesday morning. Secretary Seward has again left for Cape May. Gen. Schofield has gone North.

"Want to see Grant mighty bad, do you?" said a blue-coated veteran to the people crowding aboard the cars the other morning, on their way to get a squint at our famous General. "W-a-a-ll, why in thunder didn't you come down to the front, when he wanted to see you, hey?"

Commander Foxhall A. Parker, late in command of the Potomac flotilla, has been ordered to the command of the naval apprentice school-ship *Savannah*, which will soon sail for Annapolis, Md.

A tremendous explosion occurred at Richmond two days since. It was a large quantity of rebel powder, shells, &c., accidentally fired. One or two persons are supposed to have been killed.

Dr. John W. Hughes, the Bedford wife murderer, was arraigned before a Cleveland magistrate last Sunday, but he waived an examination and was remanded to jail.

The notorious guerrilla, Dick McCann, has been arrested and committed to prison. He will be sent to Knoxville to be tried in the civil court for murder.

Samuel Whitsitt, a printer, was killed at Memphis, the other day, by James A. Torrey, a sort of sporting character. Rum was the cause.

The safe of Stephen Patton, of Portland, was blown open by burglars on Tuesday night, and $25,000 in money and bonds stolen.

Canal Commissioner Bruce is rapidly recovering from his recent severe illness. He was on Tuesday able to ride out a short distance.

LOCAL NEWS.

At Police Trials, yesterday, before Commissioners Acton, Bergen, and McMurray, Captain Nathaniel R. Mills, of the Eighth Ward, was required to answer for imprisoning a witness who had appeared against a youth that had smashed in a window of his den, in Greene-street. The Captain said, in defence, that arrests had been made at this person's house, but that the landlord had neglected or refused to appear at Court as complainant, and that he had resolved in this instance, that he should appear. Many other complaints of lesser interest were heard, but, as usual, decision in nearly every case was reserved.

There was no new development, yesterday, in the Ketchum defalcation case of any importance. The losses are now supposed to amount to four million dollars. No clue has been obtained to the whereabouts of the defaulter, but detectives have been sent to watch the Boston steamer and other vessels sailing for foreign ports. It is not supposed that Ketchum carried off with him more than the amount originally stated, about sixty thousand dollars.

Mr. Mumford, a broker, who gave, as is alleged, checks to the amount of $100,000 on various banks, in which he had no funds, in payment for gold, was arrested yesterday on complaint of one of the parties who had received Mr. Mumford's check for $28,000, and taken before Justice Dowling, who will give the case a hearing at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Tombs Police Court.

The funeral of Mr. John W. Schmidt, Prussian Consul General, took place at Grace Church yesterday morning. A large attendance of the relatives and friends of the deceased were present, including the Prussian Minister, Baron Von Gerolt, and most of the representatives of foreign governments residing in this city. The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery.

A moderate business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of domestic produce and foreign merchandise. Prices of Flour and Corn were rather firmer. Wheat, Cotton, Hay, Pork and Cut Meats were depressed. There was rather more doing in the Freight line, with 447 vessels of all classes in port.

Wall-street and the Stock Exchange were free from new sensations yesterday. Gold was steady, and the Railway speculation on the recovery, though much excited early in the day. Money easy at 7 ℔ cent.

The National Currency—Vicious Attempts to Create Distrust.

The financial power of the government thus far is omnipotent. In the very nature of its care and control over the national currency it must continue to be so. Mr. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, once the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and (for a rebel) a fair and able man, is reported to have said, since the war ended, that the South was not beaten in the field, *but in the Treasury*. He is not far out of the way. The *greenbacks* of the United States practically prosecuted the war, and by their prompt support to our gallant armies in the field, won the crowning victory over the great and formidable insurrection against the government. If the present time should fail adequately to acknowledge this service, impartial history will be sure to render it immortal. To the firmness of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1861–62, and the prompt and able support with which he was seconded by Congress, in establishing this legal tender currency, in place of relying upon bank loans and the caprice and cupidity of great financiers (so-called) and capitalists of the Atlantic cities, is due the perseverance of the government to the final and triumphant end, against incompetent Generalship and repeated defeats in the field in 1862 and the early part of 1863. The crisis of this currency was in the Summer and Fall of 1864, when faction and disloyalty at the North joined hands with treason and rebellion at the South, to stamp the war a failure and to supersede the war administration of Mr. Lincoln. It bravely withstood the shock of a Presidential canvass, unparalleled for personal and party bitterness, and unequaled for the direct and sinister support which the opposition derived from the New-York Gold market, and after this trial and the subsequent fall of Richmond, came out vindicated before the world as the right arm and strong arm of the government in backing up our brave armies through all the vicissitudes of their trials to the crowning triumphs of the war in April, 1865.

More need not be said of our greenbacks. They have served their first and chief purpose so truly and faithfully that the people will never again distrust them—if they ever have done so—will never part with them as a paper currency, save by the substitution of a circulation equally national and bearing the same stamp and seal of the Treasury. Such a circulation is now growing into use in the shape of national bank notes, based upon the pledge of the public stocks of the United States at the Treasury Department. In virtue of this pledge the government has stamped and sealed every national note, no matter where issued and where to be redeemed, with the same identical impress as its own greenbacks. This signet of national credit and sovereignty is already hallowed by the results of the war. The true and unerring purpose of the national currency system is, that it shall not be less respected, less uniform in value in restoring and subserving the employments of peace. There is not one of our readers, we presume, who has not seen, if he has not admired, the pink seal upon our greenbacks. It was said of the red cross of the Crusaders, "under this sign we conquer." Of our Treasury seal it may be said, *under this sign we have conquered.*

But a committee of the Associated Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, about a fortnight ago, gravely undertook to localize the credit of this national stamp. They suggest to their respective clearing-houses that the uniformity of the national bank note currency be not respected. They propose to throw out all country national bank notes not made redeemable in one or other of the three cities, and to send home all that are so redeemable, without giving them reëmployment on the seaboard. They further propose that any bank, local or national, in either of the three cities, which declines to discredit that portion of the national circulation redeemable under the law at Baltimore, Albany, or in the West, or to assort and seal up all circulation redeemable in the three cities, shall not be permitted to make their exchanges through the Clearing-house. The gratuitous and mischievous report of this committee has happily been rejected by a majority of the city banks, or in other words, laid upon the table. We hope the agitation is at an end, though we notice some mutterings of its renewal.

Is it asked why this attempt is made, at this time, to create a distrust or difference in the credit and uniformity of the national bank currency, when neither the government nor the public recognize the slightest distinction between greenback national bank notes and greenback legal tender? We can only reply that the leaders of the movement mean nothing more nor less than war upon the uniformity of the national banking system itself. They do not mean to have it uniform, if a New-York Clearing-house control can possibly defeat the main intent and purpose of the law. They understand well enough that all national bank notes are a legal tender by and to the government in all its transactions, save such as are equally excepted in the receipt and payment of greenbacks. They also understand that every deposit with, and every loan made by the national banks in the Atlantic cities, as elsewhere, can be paid off in any description of national bank notes. They are equally aware that nearly all the country national banks keep their surplus funds deposited in one or other of the three cities, and that against these deposits the city banks are required to hold only 25 per cent. of legal tender, and are free to employ the other 75 per cent. until called upon to redeem the notes and checks of their national bank correspondents in the interior.

The main pretexts of the agitation are that the national banks of the interior do not all redeem in the Atlantic cities, and that their notes are a *local* and not a national obligation. The first of these reasons is technically true, but has little or no force, while all the banks of the country are in a state of suspension so far as specie payments are concerned, and the second is not true at all, as every national bank note is amply secured and its payment in legal tender strictly cared for at the Treasury. The demands of the law and the seal of the Treasury make the obligation strictly *national*, and the credit and currency of the notes uniform and universal throughout the country.

The agitators referred to propose that the clearing houses of the three cities shall act in common, or as a unit. All national bank notes redeemable in either city, shall be recognized as par currency on their receipt, but shall be immediately assorted, sealed up and sent home in redemption. And all notes not redeemable in one or the other of these cities, are to be wholly discredited, as far as the banking law will permit, which by the way is not very far. We are advised that one thousand national banks have already designated one or the other of the Atlantic cities as their place of redemption. They have never thought of any other place; six hundred and fifty of the number give the preference to New-York; two hundred and fifty to Boston, and one hundred to Philadelphia. Only two hundred and three organizations redeem at Albany, Baltimore, or in one of the eight Western cities authorized by the law, while their redeeming banks in these cities keep their own accounts in one or other of the three Atlantic cities, and are prepared at all times to check upon New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, in payment of any national bank notes which may be sent to them for redemption. Practically, there is not the slightest difference in credit and currency, and the merest trifle of cost in converting at New-York every national bank note in the country. And it is proper that the whole country should understand that the government has pledged its faith, and will direct its whole financial care and supervision to preserve this uniformity intact, come what may of local or factious opposition. The national bank note circulation is of its own creation. Its securities are identical with the gold-bearing public stocks of the United States, in trust for their redemption. Every attempt to impair its credit or uniformity, is simply a thrust at the public faith of the government. Every panic sought to be created in national bank notes, if anything of the kind should ever be attempted, will be, in purpose and meaning, an essay to break down the government stocks, and will have about the same chance of doing serious mischief. Nothing more; nothing less.

Nonsense About the Census.

There is a great turmoil in the columns of some of our cotemporaries about the State census, now nearly finished, the point of quarrel being the enumeration in this city. It appears that the sum total is likely to disappoint those sanguine people who expected New-York to put Paris to shame and challenge London to an even contest within the next decade. We shall be quite satisfied if the result shows five instead of thirty per cent. increase since the last census. Of course, the increase has been, in fact, about in equal ratio with the previous five years, but the people are no longer residents. The want of houses, and especially the enormous charges for rent have driven us forth into the country. We swarm over three other counties of our State; we make up whole villages and cities in New-Jersey, and even invade distant Connecticut. There are hourly and half hourly trains on a dozen railroads; there are a score of horse railways piercing the suburban regions in every direction; there are a hundred steamers that make regular trips to adjacent points, besides twenty-five ferries that merely cross the rivers. Not less than one hundred and fifty thousand business men and working men and women come to and leave our city on every secular day; and these people represent in their non-resident but really New-York families, a population of a third of a million. Ask for our increase, indeed? Why, we radiate from Sandy Hook to West Point, from Trenton to New-Haven, from Port Jervis to Patchogue. And when a complete enumeration is made over a circle of seventy miles diameter, we shall know where the really vast increase of our people is bestowed.

Mr. Greeley at Niagara.

We copy in another part of this morning's paper some comments by Mr. Greeley upon that part of Mr. Raymond's *Life and Public Services of President Lincoln* which relates to his attempted peace negotiations at Niagara Falls. The subject has ceased to be one of public interest, except from its bearing on the political history of the past four years; and as Mr. Greeley's letter is mainly explanatory of his own motives in the part he took in that affair, it calls for no special comment. Mr. Raymond's purpose was to state the facts of the case, and to set forth the particular points in which President Lincoln believed Mr. Greeley to have done *him* great injustice in that transaction.

Mr. Greeley says that the gloomy prospects of the country in the Summer of 1864, prompted him to urge Mr. Lincoln to initiate negotiations for peace, and he assured him, from information in his possession, that there were agents of the rebel government at Niagara Falls, prepared and empowered to enter upon such negotiations. Mr. Lincoln assented, and authorized Mr. Greeley to bring these agents to Washington, *provided* they were prepared and authorized to accept the Union and abandon slavery, as the basis of peace. Mr. Lincoln's first letter to Mr. Greeley specified these as the conditions on which alone they could be received; and in a second letter, written six days after, he reiterated them, and directed Mr. Greeley to show those agents *both* letters, and then, if they assented to those conditions as thus laid down, to bring them on to Washington. Mr. Greeley did not show those agents either of those letters; he did not inform them that *any* conditions were required from them, and he *did* inform them that he was authorized to bring them to Washington, without mentioning conditions of any kind. In this he utterly misrepresented and falsified Mr. Lincoln's attitude, and placed him in a false position before the country. And still worse—when the rebel agents, after learning from Mr. Lincoln's open letter "to whom it may concern," that conditions *were* required, denounced Mr. Lincoln for having played them false, in first inviting them *without* conditions, and then *prescribing* conditions. Mr. Greeley assented to the denunciation, and virtually indorsed its justice; and that, too, when *he* knew, what *they* did not, that Mr. Lincoln had prescribed exactly the same conditions from the very outset.

These are the facts which the documents in Mr. Raymond's book establish beyond controversy. What Mr. Greeley has to say about them is substantially this:

1. He did not think any terms should be required as the basis of negotiation—and he told Mr. Lincoln so. But Mr. Lincoln thought differently, and it was for him, and not for Mr. Greeley to decide. When Mr. Greeley consented to go to the rebel agents at all, he consented to go as the representative of the President, and not on his own hook. He had no right to invite them to Washington on any other terms than those which the President directed him to prescribe; nor had he the slightest right to withhold those terms from their knowledge. Yet he did both.

2. Mr. Greeley intimates that he did not receive Mr. Lincoln's second letter—or, at any rate, that he has no recollection of having received it. Whether he remembers it *now* or not is of no consequence. That he received it, and knew its contents *then*, is perfectly certain. Mr. Lincoln's first letter was as follows:

> Washington, D. C., July 9, 1864.
>
> Hon. Horace Greeley—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 7th, with inclosures, received. *If you can find any person anywhere professing to have any proposition of Jefferson Davis, in writing, for peace, embracing the restoration of the Union and abandonment of slavery*, whatever else it embraces, say to him he may come to me with you, and that if he really brings such proposition, he shall, at the least, have safe conduct with the paper (and without publicity if he chooses) to the point where you shall have met him. The same if there be two or more persons. Yours truly,
>
> A. LINCOLN.

On the 10th, Mr. Greeley acknowledges the receipt of *this* letter, setting forth very clearly the conditions on which the rebel agents would be received. On the 13th, he writes again to Mr. Lincoln, urging him to assent to their visiting Washington. On the 15th, Mr. Lincoln telegraphs him that he sends a letter by Major Hay, which reads thus:

> Executive Mansion, Washington, July 15, 1864.
>
> *Hon. Horace Greeley:*
>
> My Dear Sir: Yours of the 13th is just received, and I am disappointed that you have not already reached here with these commissioners. *If they would consent to come, on being shown my letter to you of the 9th instant, show that and this to them, and, if they will come on the terms stated in the former, bring them.* I not only intend a sincere effort for peace, but I intend that you shall be a personal witness that it is made.
>
> Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

That he received this letter, read it, and knew its contents, is proved by the following telegram from Major Hay to the President:

> United States Military Telegraph,
> War Department, New-York—9 A. M.,
> July 16, 1865.
>
> *His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:*
>
> Arrived this morning at 6 A. M., and *delivered your letter a few minutes after*. Although *he thinks* some one less known would create less excitement and be less embarrassed by public curiosity, still he will start immediately if he can have an absolute safe conduct for four persons to be named by him. *Your letter he does not think will guard them from arrest, and with only those letters* he would have to explain the whole matter to any officer who might choose to hinder them. If this meets with your approbation, I can write the order in your name as A. A. G., or you can send it by mail. Please answer me at Astor House.
>
> JOHN HAY, A. A. G.

This makes it perfectly certain that Mr. Greeley received *both* letters,—that he knew the rebel agents would be received only on certain conditions, which he was directed by Mr. Lincoln to *show* them as the *sine qua non* of their coming. Yet he did not show them either of those letters,—he said not one syllable to them of conditions,—but wrote them the following letter:

> Niagara Falls, July 17, 1864.
>
> Gentlemen: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace: that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission: and that you further desire that Mr. George N. Sanders shall accompany you. *If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States* to tender you his safe-conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you. I have the honor to be gentlemen, Yours,
>
> HORACE GREELEY.
>
> To Messrs. Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, James P. Holcombe, Clifton House, C. W.

It seems to us perfectly clear that Mr. Greeley was *not* authorized by the President to do any such thing. He entirely misled them as to the President's position; and it was *his* fault, far more than theirs, that they believed Mr. Lincoln to have "changed his views," when they received the very next day this letter from Mr. Lincoln himself:

> Executive Mansion,
> Washington, July 18, 1864.
>
> *To whom it may concern:*
>
> Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the *integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery*, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.
>
> (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This is the whole case, and nothing that Mr. Greeley says can change it. He misstated, flagrantly and injuriously, Mr. Lincoln's position to the rebel agents; and when they denounced Mr. Lincoln, on the strength of Mr. Greeley's statements to them, he quietly assented to the justice of that denunciation.

We do not care to controvert the opinions expressed by Mr. Gleeley, on the general subject of the war, in the letter copied elsewhere. Few, we presume, will *now* concur in the opinion that President Lincoln ought to have shared Mr. Greeley's despondency, or to have accepted his advice to solicit unconditional peace negotiations, even to help the draft, or aid the election in North Carolina; and the temporary injury done to the Union cause by the Niagara movement, was due to the fact that the leading friends of that cause seemed so despondent of its success as to be eager to negotiate for peace, on any terms, with any and every adventurer who might, with or without credentials, claim to represent the rebel government.

A Coincidence.—Glancing over one of Sabin's admirable reprints of ancient pamphlets, bearing on the history of this country, entitled *The State Revolution in New-England*, and originally dated 1639, we find a fresh illustration of the old proverb, "there is nothing new under the sun." The people of New-England, determined no longer to endure the oppression of the Governor, Sir Edmond Andros, rose in revolution, deposed and imprisoned him. The following sentence, referring to this transaction, has a familiar ring: "We have also Advice, that on Friday last, towards Evening, Sir *Edward Andros* did attempt to make an Escape in Woman's Apparel, and passed two Guards, and was stopped at the Third, being discovered by his Shoes, not having changed them."

Rather a striking correspondence in an important crisis in the lives of the first tyrant and the last traitor of America!

The Raising of Cotton by Free White Labor.

It is important in a hundred ways, that a large crop of cotton be planted in the Southern States next Spring. It is important to the North and to the South, to all the business interests and to the general well-being of the United States. It is important that this country maintain its ascendency as the chief cotton producing country of the world, and retain the dominancy it formerly held in the markets of Europe.

The slave-labor by which our great cotton crop was formerly planted is now done away with; and there is no doubt whatever that the existing condition of things in the South, both among the blacks and the whites, is such as to forbid the thought that, under present circumstances, there will be more than a quarter the average crop raised next year. Negro labor is greatly unsettled throughout the planting districts, and the war has made the planters very deficient both in capital proper and in other means.

We do not believe that the months which intervene between now and Spring-time will prove anything like sufficient to get society and labor in working order under the new conditions that must hereafter govern both. We do not believe that one-quarter of the negroes who formerly worked on cotton plantations are likely soon to be again engaged in the same employment.

Under these circumstances, or even though all the circumstances were to be different, there is now offered an unequaled opportunity for the profitable employment of free white labor and Northern capital, in the production of cotton.

Since the cessation of the American production and supply of cotton, the price of the staple has ruled very high. It is now something like four times its value before the war, and it is not likely to be very much lower until the American supplies at least approximate their former magnitude. At this rate—at the rate of (say) forty cents a pound, a small planter, who raised even six bales a year, would obtain for his annual crop over ten thousand dollars in money. At but twenty cents a pound, the little crop of a dozen bales would, of course, return as much, which is certainly quadruple the value that can be obtained from an equal amount of land, labor and capital, by any crop in any part of the United States. Even if cotton were to fall to the price in 1860, of twelve cents a pound, it would still be far the most profitable staple crop to which labor could be applied; but corn is likely to sell for twelve cents a bushel before cotton sells for twelve cents a pound.

All the cotton that can be raised in the Southern States will rapidly find markets throughout the world. We could market ten million bales a year at prices enormously profitable.

There is no doubt whatever that white farmers and laborers can, so far as health and strength are concerned, engage in raising this great staple upon the cotton lands of the South. The cotton-raising regions of Middle South Carolina, of Central and Southern Georgia, of Middle and Northern Alabama, of Western Tennessee, together with the greater part of the vast area of Texas, are highly salubrious. Much of the country alluded to lies high, is well watered, and has facilities for reaching market; and there would be little difficulty, with local aid that could be obtained, of Northern men quickly learning the whole art and mystery of cotton-raising.

The subject is well deserving the attention of farmers, laborers and capitalists, and of all who desire a pleasant occupation and an easy fortune.

Opinion as against Action at the South.—Undoubtedly, not a few of the late prominent insurgents carry with them the *mens sibi conscia recti*, and although they yield, now and forever, to the authority of the Union, and will from henceforth, let us hope, be loyal among the loyal, yet they only bow to the will of the majority. We do not care to conceal the fact. They recognize the reign of power, of intelligent superiority, and obey its dictates; in their own hearts, nevertheless, they have been arraigned at the bar of individual conscience, and many believe themselves acquitted. Perhaps better could not be expected. We never asked these insurgents to condemn themselves *in foro conscientiæ*. We demanded only an honest submission of the individual will to the general will, of the person to the lawfully constituted government, of private conviction to public law. Freedom of thought, devotion to peculiar ideas of duty, it was never sought to restrain. The mutinous expression of sentiments, the rebellion of the governed against the loyally constituted governors, the wide-spread and disastrous anarchy which results when men, having partaken of the benefits of society, resolve to be solely and supremely "a law unto themselves," was what we sought to avert. That end, we trust, has been reached by the war.

The House of Refuge.—The inquiry yesterday into the death of a boy in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, resulted in the exoneration of the officers of the institution from the charges made against them in connection with the death in question. The unfortunate inmate had subjected himself to punishment some short time previous to his death by persistent disobedience. But no unnecessary severity was shown to have been used. It is satisfactory to make this record, as it is of the utmost consequence that the management of such an institution should be above reproach. The inquiry will have this good effect, that it will show the conduct of the institution to be open to free and full investigation whenever it seems to be called for.

The Pupils of Calhoun.—Trained in the school of Calhoun, it cannot well be expected that the present generation of insurgents shall entirely forget or disavow the teachings in which they have been nurtured from youth up. The Gamaliels at whose feet they sat, thirty years ago, are responsible for the threatenings and slaughter they have breathed out against the Union. The vagaries of secession have caused them to stray too far away from American principles, to wander in thought too extravagantly from the simple democratic republicanism on which our country is grounded, for us to expect an entire and speedy return of the leaders of the rebellion, during the present decade of years. No, we are not of those who look for a crop of neophytes among the chiefs of secession. What we confidently expect is rather a tacit submission to the will of the whole; a silent but not genuine and lasting confession that secession has been tried and failed; weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Immediate and Miraculous Conversion.—The belief that it is impossible to expect an immediate and miraculous conversion of the whole South is the key to much of the policy of the present Administration, complained of, for opposite reasons, by hasty, thoughtless cavilers. No miraculous conversion in interior convictions is claimed by it of the life-long disciples of State rights. It only seeks that wise bending to the clearly expressed and intelligent will of the majority which forms the basis of popular suffrage and of all republican institutions. To adopt a contrary course would be fatal. It would rear a harvest of hypocrites, rather than a nation of believers. To be loyal, and law-abiding, and law-supporting citizens, is what is required. Meanwhile, the seeds of a bitter experience will germinate and fructify. The lessons taught us at such a fearful cost during the last four years will sink deep into the hearts of the people. They will grow as the years grow, and in another generation, the doctrine of secession, even as a silent, suppressed idea, will have disappeared.

The Peabody Charity in London.—It seems that Mr. Peabody's magnificent donation of $750,000 for charitable purposes in London, has been used by the trustees to build a block of model lodging-houses—sets of apartments in which are rented at two, three, and five shillings sterling a week. The London press complain that the trustees have not carried out Mr. Peabody's design. The "Poor of London," it is alleged, cannot afford even to pay two shillings sterling a week, which is at the rate of twenty-six dollars a year. The hard-working needle-women are excluded even at that low rental. It would leave them actually nothing to eat. Hard as times have been here in bad seasons, New-York has no such picture of unrewarded toil as this to present. Still, we want model lodging-houses in New-York quite as much as they want them in London.

An Improvement.—The London *Times* appears at last to find it to its interest to allow the publication of truthful reports in its colums respecting this country. The new correspondent, Mr. Jennings, has an admirable letter, dated from Saratoga, in the issue of our London cotemporary of the 4th inst. It required a peculiar faculty, which we trust Mr. Jennings does not possess, to do the work assigned to his predecessor. A steady outpouring of the dullest kind of malignity was marketable six months ago where it is not marketable to-day. Hence this agreeable change. Mr. Jennings will be listened to now by his great constituency on the other side of the water, even if he speaks the truth fully and frankly, in accordance with the tastes and instincts of a gentleman.

Making Good Time.—Until the last few months we, in New-York, had steady and sufficient reason to complain of the slow-coach arrangements by which we received the European mail, via. Halifax and Boston. The remedy has been applied. Let us hope it will prove to be permanent. The *China's* mails, only ten days old, reached us last night. Considering the time lost at Halifax and the time lost at Boston, this may be called really a splendid passage. We do not remember that anything equal to it has ever been made before, by the same route.

The Tombs.—A visit to the Tombs yesterday brought under notice several gratifying facts. The officials, from the Warden downwards, are obligingly civil; the place, in the main, is cleaner than we had any previous notion of; the ventilation is, apparently, very good, and we presume there are few down-town habitations so cool in this weather.

There may be noted an exception to the courtesy of the officials in the case of an employe of the Police Court—over whom, we presume, the Warden has no control. This person is in a position where he can make his rudeness and impertinence tell upon visitors. He is a sort of janitor to the court, and he has the manners of a Common Councilman.

Tremendous Explosion in Richmond.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Richmond *Republic* of yesterday says:

"The most intense excitement was caused in this city, yesterday afternoon, by the explosion of a magazine containing a large quantity of powder, situated on a flat lying between the river and the canal, about 200 yards below the Pump-house. The first report was heard at 4 o'clock, and was quickly followed by the rapid explosions of shells, vividly recalling the fearful scenes of the ever memorable 3d of April. The ammunition was the property of the late rebel government, stored in small wooden houses known as the Tredegar Arsenal. It is supposed that they contained 2,000 rounds of shell, shot and rifle cartridges. A large quantity of percussion caps were also stored in one of the houses.

Fragments of shells were thrown for miles around. Persons living near Oregon Hill had to flee for their lives. Several houses were struck, but the inmates escaped. Many narrow escapes are reported. There are various reports and theories as to the origin of the explosion. It is believed to have been accidental. It is reported that a member of the Eleventh United States Infantry, named Hally, and a negro, were killed by the explosion."

New-York Soldiers at Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Two companies of the Seventy-first New-York regiment arrived here shortly before noon to-day. They were received by the Boston Fusileers and welcomed by Mayor Lincoln with an appropriate speech. They subsequently visited the Navy yard and Bunker Hill. Their headquarters are at the American House.

Gen. Grant at Chicago.

Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant and staff arrived here this morning, and will remain until Friday morning, when he will go to Galena, where he will stay several days.

Nothing from the Great Eastern.

Aspy Bay, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 9 P. M.

There is no news from the *Great Eastern*. Weather clear; wind East

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

GRAVE CHARGES OF BRUTAL TREATMENT

Death Said to be Caused by Severe Whipping.

Investigation by the Board of Managers, the Counsels for the Prosecution and Defence.

Evidence of Superintendent Jones, Mr. Edward Hallock, Two of the Nurses, Dr. Whittlesey, Rev. Mr. Price, and the Mother of the Boy.

CONCLUSION, NO TRUTH IN THE CHARGE.

Of the many benevolent institutions in and about this city which command and receive public confidence and support the House of Refuge on Randall's Island ranks among the foremost. For forty years and more it has been the receptacle of youths of both sexes whose vicious tendencies had led them to the commission of crime, or whose unhappy home associations had made them restless, disorderly and ungovernable. Thousands of boys and girls taken mainly from the very scum of society have there found a shelter, a home, clean clothing, enough to eat, kind treatment and good advice, while many hundreds of them have been taught and practiced in trades and occupations, thereby fitting them for self-support, an honorable calling and public sympathy when released from the institution.

On the eastern bank of the Harlem, directly opposite One Hundred and Twentieth-street, stand the superb structures which the liberality of our fellow-citizens has erected for the purposes of reformation. The buildings are of brick, erected in the Italian style. The two principal structures front the river, and form a facade nearly a thousand feet in length. The line of their fronts is exactly parallel with the city avenues. The larger of the two buildings is for the accommodation of the boys' department, the other for the girls'. Other buildings are located in the rear of these, and are inclosed by a stone wall twenty feet high. A division wall, of like height, separates the grounds of the boys' department from that of the girls, and in each department, walls separate the inmates into two divisions. The boys' house is nearly six hundred feet long. The dome-surmounted portions are devoted to the use of the officers; the central mass also contains the chapel; while the extreme portions contain the hospitals and lavatories. There are six hundred and thirty-six dormitories, five feet by seven, and seven feet high, in the portion between the centre and end buildings. In the rear is the school and dining-hall building, seventy by one hundred and thirty-eight feet. A central brick wall divides the building in each story into two equal parts, one for each division. The lower story is appropriated to dining-rooms, and the upper story to school-rooms. In the rear of the school building are the kitchen and bakery, occupying a space twenty-five by ninety feet. The workshops are at the northerly and southerly extremities of the yard, and are each thirty by one hundred feet, and three stories high. The girls' house is two hundred and fifty feet long—the central portion of which contains the apartments of the matron, assistants and female teachers, while the wings contain two hundred and fifty dormitories for the inmates. In the rear, connected by two corridors or covered halls, is a building for school-rooms and dining-halls—the hospitals, sewing-rooms and lavatories being at each end, with the laundry in the rear. The whole establishment is supplied with Croton water, brought across the Harlem River in a three and one-quarter inch lead pipe. Tanks are in the attics of the principal buildings, and a reservoir, one hundred feet in diameter, located beyond the inclosure, affords a reserve for extraordinary occasions, as well as a plentiful supply of ice in the Winter.

Without at all entering at the present time upon the peculiarities of the institution, it is proper to remark here that every convenience which experience can suggest or money secure is provided in the establishment for the benefit of the youth there detained, while a Board of Managers, who regard with a tenderness akin to the ludicrous the interests of the place, hover about it at all times and seasons, guarding it as a mother would her babes, and devoting more time to its care and conservation than many men do to their own homes.

In the Senate and Assembly which met at Albany in the Winter of 1860, the following

AMENDMENT TO THE INCORPORATION

act was passed on the 10th of April, 1860:

Sec. 1. The act entitled "An act to incorporate the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in the City of New-York," passed March 29, 1824, is hereby amended, by adding to the fourth section thereof the following words:

The managers of the said society shall receive into the House of Refuge, established by them in the City of New-York, whenever they may have room for that purpose, all such children as shall be taken up, or committed as vagrants, in any city or county of this State, and might now, if convicted of criminal offences in such city or county, be sent as directed by law to said House of Refuge, if, in the judgment of the court or magistrate by whom they shall be committed as vagrants, the aforesaid children shall be deemed proper persons to be sent to said institution.

The powers and duties of the said managers, in relation to the children whom they shall receive in virtue of this act, shall be the same in all things as now provided by law, in case of children convicted of criminal offences and committed to the charge of said managers."

In consequence of this the Recorder and Police Justices of the city have sent very many boys and girls to the island, where they have been kindly nurtured and educated, taught trades, and in some cases bound out to responsible parties. Among these was a boy, whose real name we suppress, but who, for convenience sake, we will call Frank Williams, whose recent death under what were deemed

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES,

has attracted unusual attention to the institution. It seems that Frank was a clerk in a lawyer's office in this city. He was a bright-faced, handsome lad, perhaps fifteen years old, and by his pleasant ways won the confidence, love and esteem of his employer. He was occasionally sent to the bank with deposits, and having a desire for money, gratified it in the following way: If, for instanse, he was to deposit $250 in check, he would draw the money on the check, pocket $50, deposit the $200 in bills, and alter the figures in the book so as to deceive the officers at the bank and escape notice at the office. This was found out after he had succeeded in clearing about $250. Not desiring to ruin the boy, his employers called in Recorder Hoffman, advised with him in the matter, and, finally, with the consent of his mother, who is a very prepossessing and lady-like person, sent him to the House of Refuge at Randall's Island. He had been there some time when he was taken sick and died. Certain bruises on his body were noticed by his mother and nurse, who, putting that fact by the side of another, which showed that he had been whipped by the Assistant Superintendent, came to the conclusion that the boy had met with

BRUTAL TREATMENT,

from the effects of which he had died. Charges of this purport were publicly made, and a report of the same tenor found its way to the columns of the newspaper press.

Touched in the tenderest vital by the rumors and charges, the managers of the institution insisted upon an investigation, and yesterday, at the House of Refuge, the board assembled in order that the mother of the boy, who appeared personally and by counsel, might introduce testimony, and also hear what was to be said on the other side.

The board met at 12 o'clock. There were present: Mr. Oliver S. Strong, the President: Mr. Benjamin B. Atterbury, Mr. James M. Halsted, Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Mr. Cyrus P. Smith, Mr. Wm. M. Prichard, Mr. Henry A. Cram, who appeared as counsel for the board, Mr. Miller, who appeared as counsel for the mother, and Mrs. Williams, the lad's mother

THE INVESTIGATION

then proceeded.

Mr. Cram.—Mr. Miller, we have invited you here to-day because a very grave and serious charge has been made against the officers of this institution. That charge is traced to you, and in order that you may be satisfied and the truth be laid before the public, we tender you an investigation into everything connected with the institution generally, and this case particularly. The mode, time, way of procedure are for you to direct. We are at your disposal, and you have fullest liberty to proceed as you may elect. All my associates agree with me in regard to the matter, and you have but to suggest.

Mr. Miller.—It is due to these gentlemen that I should state the manner in which I became connected with this affair. The lad was employed in my office. He deported himself there so well that he became a great favorite with us all, and really obtained our love and affection. To our surprise he was detected in robbing us by altering the bank-book, drawing money on checks, keeping part and depositing the rest. We did not want to ruin him, and after consultation with Mr. Cram and Recorder Hoffman, had him sent here. We heard no more of him until his mother came to the office, said that he was dying, and that he would like to see my partner, Mr. Nichols, to whom he would disclose what he had done with the stolen money. Nichols went up, but the boy's mind was wandering, and nothing came of it. Mrs. Williams then said he had been beaten, whipped severely, and injured in the neighborhood of his kidneys, and that the Doctor had stated that he could have cured his disease but not his bruises; that his health had been reduced by poor food and overwork, and he had been made a weak, sickly boy. The next word was that he was dead. This was all we knew. I had no reason to doubt the statement. I mentioned it to a reporter of the Times, in which paper it subsequently appeared, and then Mr. Cram and Mr. Strong insisted upon my coming here to substantiate or withdraw the charges.

Mr. Strong—It seems to me that this statement resolves into three distinct charges.

1. Improper feeding.
2. Overworking.
3. Severe punishment, resulting in injuries which caused his death.

Mr. Miller—Well, let us take these charges in their inverse order, beginning with the beating, and as Mrs. Williams is my sole authority, I would like to have her present during the examination.

After some conversation between counsel,

MR. ISRAEL C. JONES

was introduced. He is Superintendent of the institution, and gave the following evidence:

I find by the record that Frank came here on the 12th of May last in company with another boy; he was committed for grand larceny; after examination concerning antecedents, crime, &c., I concluded to put him in the Second Division, where the more hardened boys are; he was assigned his place in the house, shop and school, and went about his business as do the rest; after he had been there about a month his mother called on me; I talked with her about him, and thought some of putting him in the First Division, where the smaller and better boys are, but upon examination I concluded that he would do better where he was and I kept him there; he was a good boy, but would shirk work when he got a chance; on the 20th July his mother told me he had been punished; it was the first I had heard of it, and I sent for Mr. Halleck, the Assistant Superintendent, who told me the circumstances in his mother's presence; he said he didn't whip Frank hard, but that the boy felt badly that he had been whipped at all; I was satisfied and Frank was satisfied; the case was dismissed, and I heard no more of it; he was soon after reported as on the hospital list, and the doctor told me he was very ill; he went into the hospital on Wednesday, the 26th July, and when I saw him he was very sick; the doctor then expected him to recover; I wrote to Mrs. Williams on Friday, the 28th; she was also notified by Miss Stokewell, a teacher; she came up on Saturday; I was in the hospital that evening with the doctor, who said that the nurse reported marks on Frank's buttocks, from which the blood had stained the sheets; on Sunday Mrs. Williams spoke to me of the marks; said she believed they were the cause of his illness, and that she should have an investigation; he died on the morning of the 2d of August.

On cross-examination, Mr. Jones said that when Frank went to the House of Refuge he was perfectly well, and that his general health was good; he was whipped by Mr. Halleck.

THE DIET OF THE BOYS

he said was as follows:

Breakfast, 7 A. M.—Bread, molasses and water.

Dinner, 12 M.—Soup, boiled meat, bread and vegetables.

Supper, 4 P. M.—Bread, molasses and water.

This is occasionally varied at dinner-time, a stew or hash being given. They have an unlimited quantity of soup, but in meat they are guided by rations; bread for larger boys 28 ounces of dough, 25 of baked bread; one-quarter pound raw meat and bone, when cooked it is of course reduced. They work between meals. No other food is given. Bread is given in allowance. They eat a great deal of it, and it is very good. The rations are determined by the Superintendant, the steward, the baker and the doctor.

THE WORK

is let out to contractors. The majority of the boys make parts of shoes. Some thirty of them are at the wire business. Mr. J. O. Whitehouse, the shoeman, is the contractor. He furnishes stock, fixtures and overseers, besides which we have an overseer in each shop. The work is assigned in stents—after an experience of many years, we know about what is right. It is done in parts, so that no one boy does all the work on a shoe; the stent is fixed by the Superintendent, and the contractor's representative; the contractor can do nothing about the amount of work; he can fall back on his contract, and demand the eight hours' work, but he can't say so much must be done; when a boy goes into a shop, a capable overseer instructs him, gives him a little to do at first, and gradually increases his duty, until he reaches the highest stent: a full and detailed record is kept of the boy's progress, and when a stent is assigned he is asked if he can do it; the highest number required is 40 pairs per diem; boys can learn to make the whole shoe, but we don't ask them to; it is not a part of the system to teach trades; he did not complain of his task; he had but 38 pairs to do, and some boys have done as many as 60; I am required by the by-laws to be present when punishment is inflicted; I was not with Frank at the time, but Mr. Halleck, the Assistant Superintendent, was; he did the whipping; the punishment was recorded in the book; no one can punish but myself and the Assistant Superintendent.

EVIDENCE OF EDWARD HALLOCK.

Mr. Edward Hallock, Assistant Superintendent, the person whose duty it seems to be to castigate the unfortunate youth. He said: "I first talked with Frank on the 7th of July. He was reported 'short' by the overseer, and I sent for him. He gave no reason for his delinquency. The same thing occurred on the 8th. I told him I was surprised that he should give me any trouble, as he had always been a good boy, &c. I told him I should have to give him two marks, and did so. He could or would give no reason still. I told him I should mark him again, and then he would have his badge changed. I made up my mind he was engaged in a conspiracy with some of the other boys who had determined to resist the Overseer and break up the gang. I charged him with it, and he made no reply. He was not weak, but perfectly well, nor did he complain of overwork. He was very secretive, although quiet and generally unexceptionable in behavior.

THE WHIPPING.

Finally I whipped him. It was on the 15th of July, with a slight rattan. There was no one there but myself; I gave him three or four slaps on his bare bottom; I consider it safer to administer the whipping on the exposed person, and always do so; he went to his work and was again reported "short" on the 18th; I sent for him, and said: "Now, Frank, what's the matter with you? You've been a good boy hitherto, and have always done your tasks; what's the reason you don't do them now?" He said he had no reason. "Are you perfectly well?" "Yes." I then said: "Well, Frank, if you can give no reason for neglecting your work, I must punish you again." I did so; I whipped him again in the same spot, with the same rattan; he was lying face downward, on the box, and the rattan struck the fleshy part of his bottom; I saw no marks on his flesh; he went right to work, and the next day, the 19th, was in the yard playing at 3 o'clock. Thus matters went along, he doing his work, until on the 25th of July he came to me and said: "I have a little pain in my stomach." I made a note for the doctor to see him, but the nurse forgot it, and he passed to the next day, when he was reported short; the doctor saw him the next day, and then he went to the hospital.

On a cross-examination Mr. Halleck said—There was nothing severe in the punishment; he took it quietly and made no fuss nor outcry; I knew nothing of his being sick until he told me; he said before that nothing was the matter of him; I whipped him lightly; others were whipped at the same time and nothing has resulted from it.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. MANY.

I am a nurse here and have been since April last; I did not know I was to be examined, and only guess what I am here now for; I first saw Frank in the hospital on the 25th July; he was in my charge; he complained of pain in the chest and said it hurt him to breathe; he obtained an order from the doctor to stay in the hospital, and lay upon the bench for about an hour; I then went to him and found he had a high fever; I determined to put him to bed; he attempted to walk to the closet but fell back, and I called the attendant to help him to the closet: he was then bathed and a clean shirt put on him, after which he was put to bed; he was very sick; the other nurse agreed with me that he was sicker than the doctor thought and we sent for him; he came on Thursday morning; I told him about Frank's fever and he prescribed spirits of nitre; fever was still high; poultices were put on the small of his back and on his chest; his mother came on Sunday; he wandered in his mind, but knew her and his little sisters; he suffered a great deal and finally died on Wednesday.

THE MARKS AND BRUISES.

I examined his back, and found marks and bruises. They were very plain, and were undoubtedly made by a rattan. There was one on each hip and one below. The smallest one was two or three inches long—the others were longer. I could cover them with my finger. They had scabs on, but lying in bed the boy worked them off, and the sores bled. On Saturday they stained the sheets. His mother saw the stains, and thought they were caused by the passage of blood from the bowels. I did not undeceive her, and she told the doctor that the boy had passed the blood. I told the doctor the facts of the case.

THE DELIRIOUS APPREHENSIONS.

On Sunday he raved; was delirious nearly all the time. He seemed afraid of something. He talked continually about his work, and feared that some one would prevent his doing it, and then he would be whipped. Once, while clutching at his bedclothes, he pulled up his shirt, and his mother saw the sores. "What's that?" said she. "I don't know," said I. She then examined him, and, after looking at the sores, said, "This shall not go unpunished." The wounds did not heal; they were covered with healing-salve.

Mrs. Many then went into a minute description of the difficulty experienced by the patient in his attempts to do various things, for which we have no space.

Continuing, she replied to the questions of Mr. Cram: "I have not talked much with Mrs. Williams. I saw her talking with others as well as myself. She said many things about the boy, of course, and about his death. I gave her no advice or counsel. Heard her say it should be seen into and should not go unpunished. She parted from me and all the rest on friendly terms. She was here at the funeral of the boy and took the body away with her. She complained of his treatment and of his punishment, and considered that the work and treatment together caused his death."

EVIDENCE OF MRS. CANNON.

Mrs. Cannon, who is a nurse of the establishment, corroborated to a great extent the evidence of the former witness.

EVIDENCE OF DR. WHITTLESEY.

I have been physician here during the past eleven years; I had charge of this boy; he came into the hospital on the 26th of July, and was treated for inflammation of the lungs or pleura pneumonia; there was no other cause of prostration; I saw him daily; sometimes twice or three times a day; on Sunday I examined his body, and found on his buttocks two or three marks, an inch and a half in length, of the size of a pen-handle; the cuticle was broken and the true skin bare; they did not discharge; there was a sore on the right leg which discharged; I only saw his back once, but that was entirely sufficient; I had a consultation with Dr. Colly, of Harlem, on Tuesday—the day before his death; the marks on his body were not discussed, as they did not enter at all into the case; the kidneys were affected on the last day; the disease could not have been caused by whipping; there was no appearance of prostration when he came into the hospital; his delirium took a form which led him to resist food or medicine; I believed if I could support him I could have restored him.

Mr. Cram—Of what did the boy die?

A.—Of inflammation of the lungs and pleura pneumonia.

Q.—Do you think the marks caused his death?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Did they have any connection with it?

A.—They did not.

The doctor then entered at length and *con amore* upon the subject of diet, which he conceives to be all it should be, and upon the general excellencies of the institution, for which we have no room.

The chaplain, Rev. Dr. Price, was then called. He gave a very interesting account of the boy's last hours, his baptism, in company with his two little sisters, and a general statement regarding the mental and moral condition of Frank just before he died—all of which was very satisfactory.

EVIDENCE OF HIS MOTHER.

I saw, as others saw, the marks upon Frank's back, and I expressed my indignation to Mr. Jones. There were three long cuts, from two to three inches in length; I laid my finger in one of them; on Saturday, when we were changing the bed, I first saw the stains; I supposed they were in consequence of blood from the bowels; I told the doctor so; I afterward saw the marks; Mr. Jones found me crying, and I told him in plain terms that the matter required and should have an investigation; I examined the sores every day, and arranged the plasters myself; two of them were on the fleshy part of the bottom, and one higher up near the bone; they discharged very much; there were others that looked like blood-blisters; the pustule on the leg looked as if it had been hit with the rattan; the doctor said he could manage the disease, but the kidneys were hurt; I did not see Frank's body after he died, until it was placed in the coffin.

The doctor was recalled and stated that he made no such assertion as was attributed to him. It was a mistake.

THE CONCLUSION.

Mr. Miller, the counsel for the mother of the boy, said that, in view of the testimony offered, he deemed it his duty to say that there was no evidence to show that the whipping had any connection with the death of the boy.

The board then adjourned.

FROM CANADA.

Approaching Removal of the Seat of Government to Ottawa.

Quebec, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The government removes to Ottawa next month, when Parliament closes. The buildings are now being finished, and will be ready for occupation in a month.

Several members to-day asked the minister his intention as to the Potter-Wood annexation letter and speech. Mr. Cartier replied that the matter was now under government consideration. Hon. George Brown and other ministers assailed Wood and Potter. The ground taken by the opposition was that the speech of Mr. Potter was made at a private caucus in the United States, and therefore the Canadian Government had no right to interfere.

The ministers have agreed to adjourn the House till Tuesday.

The motion for enabling members to take a trip to Saguenay at government expense was defeated on a division.

The Confederation Scheme Postponed Until Next Year.

Quebec, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Attorney-General Cartier, for the government, to-day, stated the policy of the ministry to be to defer the confederation, inter-colonial, railway and defence questions until 1866. It will legislate upon the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territories and endeavor to obtain a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty.

A commission composed of delegates from each of the provinces is to meet at Quebec next month to arrange the preliminaries, and they will also make changes in the customs tariff.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Thomas Collyer* ran into an old wreck in the James River, near Richmond, yesterday, doing some damage. She left for Baltimore last evening, for repairs. Her pumps were sufficient to keep her clear of water.

The sales of government horses and mules at Camp Hamilton came off yesterday. The one hundred mules sold at an average of $73 28.

The steamer *Columbia* has arrived from Richmond with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, en route home.

Brig.-Gen. Pennypacker, who was severely wounded at Fort Fisher, was to-day removed from Chesapeake Hospital to Norfolk. The hospital building before the war was a female college, and will soon be cleared out and turned over to the original owners.

The steamer *Guide* has arrived from Savannah with the Twelfth Connecticut. She is bound to New-York. Gen. H. W. Birge accompanies the regiment.

The National Teachers' Convention.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The National Teachers' Convention reassembled this morning, 500 delegates being present.

Govs. Curtin, and Bradford, (of Maryland,) and Gen. Geary were invited to seats in the convention.

They made appropriate speeches.

The members of the convention will visit Gettysburgh battle-field to-morrow.

The business this afternoon will be devoted to the reading of essays on educational subjects.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The following papers were read before the National Teachers' Association to-day: "The Mechanism of School Teaching," by W. N. Barringer, of Troy, N. Y.; "Normal Schools should be Established and Maintained in each State at Public Expense," by Prof. R. Edwards, President of the Normal University of Illinois. These papers elicited general approval. The Secretary read letters from Dr. F. Wayland, of Rhode Island; Dr. Thomas Hill, President of Harvard University; Maj.-Gen. Doubleday and others, expressing their regret at being unable to be present at the meeting of the association.

From North Carolina.

Newbern, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The Northern emigration to North Carolina has already set in. People are arriving by the thousands from all quarters.

The health of Newbern and the rest of the State was never better. In point of health, North Carolina has always been the second State in the Union, which position she is destined to keep.

The Murray line of steamers which run from this point to New-York, and also the Goodspeed line, are each building a number of first-class packet steamships, to run on this route, which will make a trip two hours sooner.

Hough & Co., of this city, intend to build a similar class of steamers for the Newbern and New-York trade.

These steamers are to be constructed with the view of speed, and a rivalry is being excited that will test the skill of the first mechanics in the country.

Heavy Robbery in Portland.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The safe of Stephen Patton, of this city, was blown open by burglars last night, and robbed of about $25,000 in money and bonds, including $10,000 five-twenties.

The Yacht Clara Clarita at Newport.

Newport, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The steam yacht *Clara Clarita* arrived here last evening, and will leave for New-York, after coaling, to-morrow.

The Asia Outward Bound.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The steamship *Asia* sailed this forenoon, with 25 passengers for Halifax and 80 for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

Accident at Peak's Island.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Rev. Mr. Lee, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was dangerously injured by falling from the rocks at Peak's Island to-day.

Arrival of the Etna.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool Aug. 2, via Queenstown Aug. 3, arrived at this port this morning.

Among the passengers by the *Etna* is Mr. E. G. Carlin, of the Philadelphia detective police, having in custody Jeremiah Townsend, the absconding clerk of the Townsend Bank of New-Haven, Conn., whom he arrested in Liverpool. The detective recovered $100,000, being the whole amount stolen from the bank.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE VS. ENTERPRISE.

The match between these clubs yesterday, on the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, resulted in a victory for the Empires, by a score of 37 to 33, in a game occupying three hours. It was a singularly uninteresting game, and a poorly-played one, too, as far as the fielding was concerned, only one or two of the players on each side at all playing up to the best mark of the two clubs—Waterman, of the Empires, and Cook, of the Enterprise, alone playing in good style throughout the match. The Enterprise only lost the game by mismanagement, for had they not resorted to unwise changes in the position of their players, the lead they obtained in the first and third innings would have given them the match. Smith led the score on one side and Martin on the other. The Empires took the lead in taking fly balls by a score of 13 to 12.

GOTHAM VS. OLYMPIC, OF PATERSON.

The match between these two clubs, on Tuesday, resulted in the overwhelming success of the Gothams, by a score of 77 to 18—Hatfield alone getting 12 runs. It was quite a one-sided affair, as far as the batting was concerned.

Obsequies of Policeman Thos. Walker.

IMPOSING DISPLAY BY THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Inspector Carpenter promulgated the following order yesterday, addressed to the Captains of Police in all the New-York precincts, but the Thirtieth or Carmansville Precinct:

Police Headquarters, Aug. 16, 1865.

The funeral of our late brother officer, Thomas Walker, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was shot on the morning of the 14th by a gang of ruffians whom he was endeavoring to arrest, takes place to-morrow (Thursday) forenoon. The force of this city will parade to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory. You will, therefore, order your off platoon to report to Capt. Copeland, in Washington-square, north side, at 9 o'clock punctually. Dress—Summer uniform, blue caps, belts and batons. Captains will report to Inspector Carpenter at the same time and place.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

The off platoons of the twenty-five precincts that have been ordered out will number about six hundred men.

Arrivals in the City.

Jay Cook, Philadelphia; Hon. R. S. Dounell, Washington; Hon. A. W. Loomis, Pittsburgh, and H. B. Hurlburt, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major-Gen. Schofield; Brig.-Gen. Wherry; Judge W. R. Clough, Oregon; Hon. R. Beaurais, St. Louis; J. J. Grotzan, Louisville, and W. Maden, Cardenas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. McGuyan, steamer *Etna*; D. Benito, Guatemala; Ellis Clawes, England; and H. Rose, Edinburgh, are at the Brevoort House.

Seaton Munroe, Washington; Fred. Hall and E. G. Francis, England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Luis Molina, Washington, is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

—In the *Methodist* of this week will be found Rev. Bishop Janes' address before the British Wesleyan Conference; also, a report of the proceedings of that body—it being the *first*, and thus far, only account of the late session of said conference published in any of the Methodist papers in this country.

The Algonquin Controversy.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 10.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying letters exhibit the present state of the *Algonquin* controversy. I regret exceedingly that the venerable Rear-Admiral Gregory, for whom, personally, I certainly have the kindest feelings, should find himself in so disagreeable a position as his relations to the department seem to have placed him; but my respect for him as a man cannot interfere with my opposition to his official acts, done under orders, and for which he is not personally responsible, when they are unjustifiable, as in the present case.

Yours,
EDW. N. DICKERSON.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 12.

Sir: In a letter addressed to you under date Aug. 4, 1865, you were distinctly informed that I should not enter into any correspondence with you in relation to the pending matters between Mr. Paul S. Forbes and the Navy Department.

To your presumptuous and extraordinary communication of yesterday I have no other reply to make than that, if you interfere with my duties on board the *Algonquin*, the probabilities are that you will find yourself "off soundings" immediately.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. H. GREGORY, Rear-Admiral.
Edw. N. Dickerson, New-York.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Rear-Admiral Gregory:

Sir: Your letter of the 12th instant reached me only this morning—hence the delay in answering it.

You say that you will "not enter into any correspondence with (me) in relation to the pending matters between Mr. Paul S. Forbes and the Navy Department." Why not? Has not Mr. Forbes the right to appoint his own agent to conduct his own business? I am authorized by him to manage this affair, and shall continue to do it.

You characterize my letter, in which I notify you that I shall resist forcibly any attempt to cut holes in the engine of the *Algonquin* as "*presumptuous and extraordinary*." The Navy Department undertakes, *by force*, and without a shadow of right, to cut into an engine which *is not theirs* until paid for; and I, to protect Mr. Forbes' rights, order force to be met by force. Therefore I am charged with *presumption*. I retort the epithet. The *presumption* is on the part of the Navy Department, which violates private rights by sheer force; not on my part, when I defend private rights against unlawful violence. I trust that four short years of *necessary violence* have not so far degraded our country that an American citizen who resists *tyrannical* violence can be consistently branded as *presumptuous*. May God grant that we have not fallen so low that the orders of the chief of a bureau in Washington are superior to law, justice and private rights!

But you *threaten* me, in your official character, that if I am faithful to the trust reposed in me by Mr. Forbes, and to the cause of justice, I "will find (myself) off soundings immediately." What may be the terrors implied by the threat of "finding myself off soundings?" I am so ignorant of the slang of the Navy Department as not to fully understand; but I am sure they must be very horrible, or the department would never submit to the public contempt which now overwhelms it rather than permit one of their "double-enders" to "find *itself* off soundings," in company with the *Algonquin*.

Your threat evidently implies nothing less than Fort Lafayette, or a "file of marines," in case, as you say, I "interfere with your *duties* on board the *Algonquin*." Is it one of your "duties" to execute any order of the "Bureau of Steam Engineering," even though it requires you to violate private rights? Has Mr. Forbes no rights which can be asserted against your "duties?" Must he submit to have his engine destroyed, if the bureau so orders, because your "duties" require you to obey such orders? I trust not.

I shall continue to defend Mr. Forbes' rights to the best of my ability; and I hope that I shall have the fortitude to endure the punishment threatened as becomes a citizen, conscious of rectitude, who feels proud to know that his ancestors, for seven generations, have been honorably identified, in war and in peace, with the glories of our country, and who has never felt any other emotion than gratitude that he was able to say, "I, too, am an American."

Yours truly,
EDW. N. DICKERSON.

Indian Curiosity.—A light-house keeper on a barren island of the Gulf of St. Lawrence thus describes the emotions of some Indians on seeing for the first time a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine in operation: Your machine is the first and only one in this part of the world, and I don't think there is another between here and the North Pole. Last Winter we were visited by a party of Indian hunters; they had never seen or heard of a sewing-machine before, and, talking among themselves, they called my description of it "*white lies*." I afterward showed it to them in operation. Not to be taken in by any slight of hand or "*white tricks*," one took a lamp and watched under the table, while the others kept watch above, and they compared notes (of gesticulation) with each other; after a careful and silent examination, they all threw themselves on the floor and rolled and laughed like young children, with loud acclamations of "*Angamocaer Manitou*," "Sewing Spirit." I had always read and understood that the Indian never expresses surprise. Perhaps this was the first time it ever broke out. No doubt they will spread the *miracle* from lodge to lodge and tribe to tribe until it reaches the last Esquimaux hut, where the machine will probably have the wonderful capacity of sewing mountains together.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

The Success of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, in substitution of cheaper goods, is based upon their merit. The best are the cheapest.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 Broadway.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.
Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam
Lungs—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-
Lungs—seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus,
Lungs—sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectora-
Lungs—tion, physical prostration, and, in fact, every
Lungs—form of consumption will disappear, after the
Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of
Lungs—time. It is compounded of rare native and
Lungs—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose
Lungs—curative effects prove that nature has provided
Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest
Lungs—druggist will furnish you with a copy of my
Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illus-
Lungs—trated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per
Lungs—bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale
Lungs—and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York;
Lungs—JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD
Lungs—& SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists
Lungs—generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c., Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—Elias Howe, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Bilger—Cumming.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Alexander Shiras, James M. Bilger and Annie, daughter of Richard L. Cumming, of the former city. No cards.

Brush—Russ.—In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., at the parsonage, Clarence Balch Brush, Esq., and Miss Emma Augusta Russ, all of this city.

Deming—Fox.—At Middletown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 16, by Rev. C. A. Fox, assisted by Rev. G. M. Stone, of Danbury, Conn., Mr. A. B. Deming and Miss Lamora P. Fox, daughter of the first officiating clergyman. No cards.

DIED.

Adamson.—In Fordham, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, Mary T., eldest daughter of Christina and the late Constantine Adamson.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at Fordham, this (Thursday) morning, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave the depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 o'clock.

Bates.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, Harry, only son of Geo. G. and Fannie E. Bates, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Mott Haven, Westchester County, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Cragin.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, Edward W., eldest son of Charles A. and Lucy S. Cragin, aged 14 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 350 Bleecker-st., this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 17, at 1 o'clock.

Corse.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, after a short illness, in the 23d year of her age, Kate C. Hicks, wife of Frederick A. Corse.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her mother, Mrs. Jackson Hicks, of Newtown, L. I., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday next, the 18th inst., from her late residence, on Jamaica-av., corner of Monroe-st., Flushing, L. I., nearly opposite the railroad depot. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11½ A. M. and 2¼ P. M.

Clinton.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, at the residence of her son, Dr. Alexander Clinton, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Clinton, in the 96th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

Devlin.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 15, after a short but very severe illness, Mary Ann, relict of the late Daniel Devlin, aged 68 years and 5 months.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, George, Thomas, Daniel and John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Thursday morning, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock. There will be a solemn Requiem Mass celebrated for the repose of her soul at St. Paul's Church, Harlem; at 10½ o'clock.

Duckwitz.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, Charlotte Adelaide, beloved wife of Charles A. Duckwitz, and youngest daughter of the late Andrew T. Bache, of Morristown, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, New-York, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Deming.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 16, Samuel B. Deming, of New-York, in the 78th year of his age.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

Emanuel.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 16, of diphtheria, Freddie, son of Michael and Frances Emanuel, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 417 State-st., on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

Foster.—In this city, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, Charles W. Foster, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 West 16th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Heydrick.—On Monday, Aug. 14, of cholera infantum, Sarah Minnie, youngest daughter of Rev. David M. and Emily L. Heydrick, aged 1 year, 4 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 412 Dean-st., near Flatbush-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Houston.—At Londonderry, Ireland, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, David, son of David and Margaret P. Houston, of this city, in the 20th year of his age.

The remains were taken to Glasgow, Scotland, for interment.

Hoag.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Eugene Hoag, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 8 P. M. Thursday evening, Aug. 17, at the residence of his mother, No. 74 Horatio-st. His remains will be taken to Ahmewalk, Westchester County, for interment, by the Harlem Railroad, on Friday, at 8:15 A. M.

Labron.—At St. Thomas, W. I., on Friday, July 7, of yellow fever, Benjamin Hargreave Labron, of Leeds, England, aged 25 years, only son of John Labron, Esq., and nephew of the late Joseph Sands, Esq., of New-York.

Lyon.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 15, Mr. John Lyon, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 629 Fulton-av.

Stogdill.—At La Crosse, Wis., on Thursday, Aug. 10, of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth Stogdill, wife of William H. Stogdill, and daughter of the late Henry Buttle, of this city, aged 37 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Hannah Buttle, No. 210 West 32d-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Sherman.—At Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, on Friday, Aug. 11, J. Sherman, United States Consul at that place, in the 65th year of his age.

Walker.—Killed while in the discharge of his duty Officer Thomas Walker, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Metropolitan Police, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

White.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, Laura Perry, only child of Edwin D. and Ann Eliza White, aged 1 year, 6 months and 9 days.

Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 14, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. O. H. Perry, the Consul of the United States at Canton, of the death, on the 29th day of June, 1864, at that place, of Henry P. Vrooman.

Information has also been received at this department from Mr. J. C. A. Wingate, the Consul of the United States at Swatow, of the death, on the 9th of March last, at that place, of David Young Law. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this department.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 14, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, of the death, on the 21st day of May last, at Ningpo, of Mr. John W. Butler, a native of Ireland, and for some time a resident of New-York City. The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information regarding his death and estate left by him by addressing this department.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PETROLEUM!

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE OIL REGIONS
OF PENNSYLVANIA:
SHOWING
WHERE PETROLEUM IS FOUND.
HOW IT IS OBTAINED, AND AT WHAT COST.
WITH HINTS FOR WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
By William Wright.
12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

This work contains the most exhaustive survey of the great petroleum region that has yet appeared in print. The writer examined every well that has been sunk in the oil region, and records the history, product and present condition of each; studied every method of boring and pumping in use, describes them all, and criticises each from a scientific as well as from a practical stand-point; collected all the statistics extant on the production of and traffic in petroleum, and groups them so intelligently that, with his book in hand, it is easy to generalize, and, within certain limits, to forecast the future of this most important branch of our national production and our national exports.

Sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of $1 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.

The Treasurer of the American Union Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since the publication of his previous report.

Urgent appeals continue to be received, which call for additional donations of money, and of clothing, and shoes, for women and children.

Amount previously reported	$42,4[illegible] 38
1865.	
June 20—F. G. Foster, New-York	300 00
June 20—Rev. R. H. Brown, Lewisburgh, Penn.	10 00
June 21—Demas Barnes & Co., New-York	50 00
June 21—E. B. Finch, New-York	100 00
June 21—Cash, D. F. T. & Co., New-York	100 00
June 21—C. H. and A. T. Baxter & Co., New-York	25 00
June 21—J. A. Dudley, New-York	25 00
June 21—J. W. Hait, New-York	25 00
June 21—Mrs. Joseph Dunham, New-York	20 00
June 21—Mr. White, 35th-st., New-York	5 00
June 27—C. R. Roberts, (money not expended)	134 25
July 1—Through Lewis Sillick, Troy, N. Y.	75 00
July 3—Mrs. B. Tanner, Oneida Lake, N. Y., by Dr. Horton	3 00
July 7—Mrs. D. Powers, Troy, N. Y.	50 00
July 7—Through Lewis Sillick, Troy, N. Y.	25 00
July 8—William Aiken, Wilmington, Del.	25 00
July 17—James C. Wells, Marion, Iowa	42 50
July 17—Through E. S. Hawley, Bridgeport, Conn.	21 31
July 21—Miss Mary Bronson, New-York	200 00
July 26—Rev. R. Andrews Poole, Long Branch, N. J.	18 00
July 25—Rev. C. S. Sherman, Naugatuck, Conn.	37 43
July 25—R. S. Williams, Treasurer; Utica, N. Y.	78 00
Aug. 5—Rev. Mr. Poole, Long Branch, N. J., (additional)	10 00
Aug. 9—F. G. Foster, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, (additional)	500 00
Aug. 9—Mrs. W. H. Bonnett, New-Rochelle, N. Y.	10 00
Aug. 9—A Friend	1 00
Aug. 9—J. H. Frothingham Treasurer, New-York	2,174 39
Aug. 9—Rev. Mr. Staats, Orange, Conn.	30 00
Aug. 9—Luther Ives, New Haven, Conn.	3 00
Aug. 9—Rev. A. B. Pulling, Seymour, Conn.	4 50
Aug. 9—Rev. Mr. Quick, Seymour, Conn.	5 27
Aug. 9—H. J. Hoops, No. 176 West 20th-st., New-York	10 00
Aug. 9—H. W. Hoops, No. 371 Bowery, New-York	10 00
Aug. 9—John R. Ford, Newport, R. I.	30 00
Aug. 9—J. H. Houts & Son, Etna, N. Y.	19 50
Aug. 16—Rev. L. A. Dunn, Fairfax, Vt.	29 50
Aug. 16—Rev. H. Warner, Fairfax, Vt.	21 00
Aug. 16—N. Best, Highgate, Vt.	70 00
Aug. 16—Rev. B. T. Livingston, Swanton, Vt.	5 00
Aug. 16—George Barney, Swanton, Vt.	5 00
Aug. 16—Through Rev. E. A. Titus, West Berkshire, Vt.	13 50
Aug. 16—Through Rev. H. M. Munger, Franklin, Vt.	25 00
Aug. 16—Charles Felton, Franklin, Vt.	5 00
Aug. 16—W. O. Felton, Franklin, Vt.	5 00
Aug. 16—E. Truex, Franklin, Vt.	5 00
Aug. 16—E. Powers, Franklin, Vt.	5 00
Aug. 16—W. O. Robie, Franklin, Vt.	5 00
Aug. 16—M. Shead, Franklin, Vt.	5 00
Aug. 16—A. Felton, Franklin, Vt.	10 00
Aug. 16—Through M. Topping, Deleware, Wis.	16 00
July 8—Money returned by S. Griffith	25 00
July 26—Money returned by A. G. Hull	50 00
Total	$46,902 [illegible]

A. V. STONE, Treasurer.

PHELPS' HEADACHE TETRAGONS.
Recommended by leading physicians for Headache, Sickness at Stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, and all bilious affections.
PHELPS' HEADACHE TETRAGONS.
Retailed by druggists generally; wholesaled by E. A. LOVEJOY, No. 93 Fulton-st.
☞ Sample-box sent anywhere by mail for 62 cents.

CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA.
GREAT REMEDIALS OF THE AGE!
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, New-York, having discovered the origin of these direful diseases, and the plants which are the only positive remedials for these and other diseases, will mail his treatise to applicants who remit ten cents and stamp.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., of Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, New-York, are the sole agents for the sale in that city and its suburbs, of the Aubin Patent Dry Gas Holder for steamboats, &c., and that all persons making, using or selling the same in the above district without their permission, will be prosecuted for the infringement, and for the damages resulting therefrom.
H. Q. HAWLEY,
Sole Assignee of Patent.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY are prepared to supply families with their milk, from wagons, every morning, (Sundays excepted, as it will keep over from Saturday) at 40 cents per quart, on a basis of 8 cents a quart for pure milk. We are also ready to supply shippers and others with our preserved condensed milk, the best in the market. For particulars see our circulars at our office.
WHITE, BROS. & CO., No. 107 4th-av.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the Continent of Europe, via Brest and Havre, per steamer LAFAYETTE, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

ARMY CORPS BADGE, PINS AND RINGS of 16 carat gold, richly enameled. BRYANT & BENTLEY, Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 12 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000, of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L.S.] of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

ADELBERG & RAYMOND,
METALLURGISTS AND MINING ENGINEERS,
No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

Western Branch, BOALT & STETEFELDT,
Austin, Nevada.

Correspondents, MAYNARD & TIEMANN,
Central City, Colorado.

Confidential agents in Lake Superior, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Idaho, and other mining regions, and a corps of able assistants at the central office.

Dr. Adelberg having just returned from a six months' absence in the Pacific States, with full field-notes, we can furnish private and reliable information concerning mines and mineral lands in those States, especially in the Washoe and Reese River country. Also, from similar sources, and through our correspondents, reports concerning gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and other mines or mineral lands, including petroleum, salt and timber lands, in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Mineral surveys, assays and analyses thoroughly and promptly made. Professional advice as to the management of mines or the treatment of ores given. Working plans for mines and furnaces furnished, and capable superintendents procured for mining companies.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in insurance scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION, and
RUSSIAN EXTENSION
TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NORTH BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 14, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A corporation with the name of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1865, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroads passes, to wit: The Counties of Bennington and Rutland, on the 2d day of the same August.

T. W. PARK, President.
G. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, August 11, 1865.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, Corning, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Mercantile Bank, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO. STOCK, ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, WANTED at the highest market rates. Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit applicants, on first-class real estate. Apply to CHEVALLIER & CO., No. 81 Cedar-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $5,000 TO attend on florist and nursery business near the city; a very good opening for the right kind of man with good reference. Address Box No. 22 Post-Office, Astoria, Long Island.

A CHINA, GLASS, &c., STAND AT A sacrifice, established over 20 years, with an excellent run of trade; corner store. For particulars, see W. ROWLAND, No. 500 Hudson-st., corner Christopher.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTEREST in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box No. 4,085 New-York Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.

At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at a point near the Ambulance Park, on "N," between 17th and 18th sts., Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

407 two-horse ambulances,
6 four-horse ambulances,
24 two-horse spring wagons,
2 two-horse transport carts,
3 hacks,
1 sulky,

which have been used in government service.

ALSO,

will be sold at a point north of the Railroad Park, corner of 1st-st. east and "N" st. north, immediately after the completion of the sale of the ambulances, &c., above referred to:

160 two-horse wagons,
103 four-horse wagons,
10 sets four-horse running gear.

The ambulances and wagons will be sold singly to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHISKY AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 2 Bridge-st., near State-st.,
161 BARRELS RECTIFIED WHISKY,
25 BARRELS BOURBON WHISKY.

Samples at my office, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at No. 2 Bridge-st.

Sale positive. Terms, cash. By order
Col. H. F. CLARKE,
A. C. G. S., United States Army.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,

which have been used in the government service.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, ———, 1865.

SALE OF HAY PRESSES, &C.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 52 North River, six hay presses and fixtures, no longer required by the government.

Terms, cash in government funds.

The property to be removed within three days after sale.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 State-st., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 15, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL COMMANDING the Department, I shall sell at public auction, at the Battery Storehouse, at 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., a quantity of condemned Quartermasters property, viz.: Cauldron furnace ranges, stoves, parts of do. smoke-pipe, anvils, vices, old iron, tinware, cooking utensils, paint-cans, hydropults, hose, benches, tables, &c., &c., &c.

Terms cash on weighing and delivery. Further information in regard to the property can be obtained on application to WILLIAM H. VAN VLIET, Esq., at the Storehouse, or to the undersigned.

R. C. MORGAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865. je29-lawtaug23.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Centra Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of household furniture, mattresses, pianos, mirrors, carpets, &c.; also, one horse, wagon, harness and canary birds.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton agent, about

1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st.

Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HARNESS LEATHER.—To be sold on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s storehouse, No. 27 West-st.,

56 cases best English Harness Leather.
5 cases French Calfskins.

For particulars and catalogues inquire of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

CORPORATION SALE OF PERSONAL property on MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. Will be sold at public auction, on the premises:

The BUILDING ON THE BATTERY, formerly used by the County Volunteer Committee.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
in front of the Comptroller's office, City Hall Park,
FOUR IRON SAFES.

By order of
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 17, AT 11½ o'clock, on bulkhead between Piers Nos. 18 and 19 East River:

FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
50 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
2,166 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo of schooner *Restless*, from Palermo.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 91 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by auction, a large stock of fine furniture, including parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites; etageres, superb double wardrobe, mantel mirrors, secretary and library bookcases, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands, one fine Brussels carpet, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., a SORREL HORSE, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle horse.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL........................$1,000,000
ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865........................$1,312,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend to dealers entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending July 31, 1865, of THIRTY PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 15, 1865.

Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 15, 1865.

Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final installment to Aug. 1, 1865, is also payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:

1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.

2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $218,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.

3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 39 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDENDS OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid in stock on the first and second preference stock of this company, on and after this date, at the office of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," transfer agents in New-York, and at this office, payable to stockholders of the 1st of July.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the offices of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, JR., Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
UNION ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of this association will be held at No. 23 3d-av., on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT B. BOYD,
President.

HERMAN F. BAUER,
JOHN LOBDELL,
Secretaries.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 146 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO,

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 69 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 179 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 320 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 587 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 463 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 83 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 788 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 456 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, at in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 20 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 8 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 3 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 9 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 16 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 18 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 8 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 11 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 22 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 17 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 21 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.
All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.
Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately, the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:

For 339 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 6 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.

Also for 7,300 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.

Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.

18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter.

3,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and

32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS, U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

FOR SALE—CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL. Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures, and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to reroll railroad iron are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter, to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed "Proposals to purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."

D. C. McCALLUM, Brevet Maj.-Gen.
Director and General Manager Military Railroads, U. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of

1,500 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 1-inch brass stop-cocks.

Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

INSURANCE.

A CARD.

GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

This Company, having in operation Branch Offices in London and Liverpool, with a special deposit of Cash Capital in the hands of its London Bankers, issues Policies on Cargoes of Cotton, Flour, and other merchandise from ports in the United States to any port in the world; risks to be binding from time of mailing letter of advice, or other notice, at the port of shipment. Certificates will be issued, when desired, payable to order in sterling, gold or currency, at London or New-York; the same being conditional bills of exchange, payable in case of loss, to the holders of the certificates, and convenient to be attached to, and transmitted with, the bills of lading of the property insured.

The Company returns 75 per cent. of its annual profits to policy holders (amounting last year to 40 per cent. on the premium,) but a cash discount, if desired, will be made in lieu of scrip; reducing the net premiums to the lowest rate of responsible Companies in Europe or America.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO

CITY BANK OF LONDON	London.
CONSOLIDATED BANK	Manchester.
MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.	London and Liverpool.
MESSRS. FIELDEN, BROTHERS & CO.	Liverpool.
MESSRS. B. F. BABCOCK & CO.	Glasgow.
MESSRS. J. P. JAMIESON & CO.	Paris.
SEBASTIAN DE NEUFVILLE, ESQ.	Paris.
MESSRS. JOHN MUNROE & CO.	Havre.
WILLIAM ISELIN, ESQ.	Antwerp.
MICHIELS LOOS, ESQ.	Antwerp.
MESSRS. JOHN LOUIS LEMME & CO.	Antwerp.
MESSRS. JOHN BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.	Hamburg.
MESSRS. VAN EGHEN & CO.	Amsterdam.
MESSRS. CARL F. PLUMP & CO.	Bremen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & KIRK, at Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. W. SMITH assuming all liabilities incurred up to this date by said firm.

WILLIAM W. SMITH,
J. NELSON KIRK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st day of March last.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 263 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus,*" *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, may be found by application to Messrs. E. B. KINGSBURY, No. 165 South-st.; R. C. LAYTON, No. 117 Front-st.; A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bowery, and H. E. RUSSELL, No. 27 Wall-st.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 10th. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, 701 Broadway, music store.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE TEACHER OF Natural Sciences, (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy,) in one of the Chartered Colleges of this city, is open for engagement in private institutions during the coming season. Address M., care of Messrs. Luhme & Co., No. 556 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL—A very pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The Principal will call on persons who shall leave him their address at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st., previously to Aug. 18. Rev. W. PECK.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, JR., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 25.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 236 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
Nos. 86, 88, 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th.
Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES
in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 13, 1865, at No. 54 West 22d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 3, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865. The excellence and permanency of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 583 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., and R. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway. All who enter their names prior to Sept. 1, will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 19. Office hours from 2 to 5 P. M.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6; at home after Aug. 30. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires an engagement for the higher English, mathematics or commercial branches. Recommended as a conscientious, efficient and successful instructor. Address THOROUGH, Station F, New-York City.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes to meet with an engagement as companion, or a reëngagement as governess. Acquirements, music, vocal and instrumental, English, French and drawing. Address F. M. B., Box No. 52, Brampton, C. W. Unexceptionable references given and required.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMILY or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French and music, (piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box C, Albany Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED FOR a young ladies' class in a school in Brooklyn. Address D. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, stating qualifications and place of residence.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY TACTICS; a good disciplinarian; one who can teach French and mathematics preferred. Address NEWMAN, Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER OF Piano and Vocal Music for a School in West Virginia; salary $500 and board. Address, with testimonials, P. O., Box No. 247 Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT of Aug. 14, from the farm of J. Smith, formerly owned by Henry A. Steight, on the Dutchess Turnpike, three miles from the Poughkeepsie Court-house, a SORREL MARE, WAGON AND HARNESS. The horse is of the Morgan breed, dark sorrel, with some gray hairs; also, a white mark down the face; very long tail and mane, right hip knocked down, and travels lame. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the same to WILLIAM MARSHALL, on the farm, or by JOHN SMITH, at the Manhattan Gas Works, corner 14th-st. and Avenue C, New-York.

LOST—PROMISSORY NOTE DATED BALTIMORE, July 1, 1865, drawn by S. E. Hooper in favor of J. G. Loane, at 60 days, for $300—indorsed by J. G. Loane and G. C. Charles. All persons are warned not to negotiate said note, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it with Mr. O'MALLEY, No. 192 Mulberry-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,087 OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 18th day of September, 1865.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 39,089, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book, on the 18th day of August, 1865. JOHN BREWER, Depositor.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NOS. 123 AND 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 8 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.
The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 19
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDI	FRIDAY	Aug. 18
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington,* will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First Cabin	$100 00
Second Cabin	55 00
Steerage	32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 23
ETNA	SATURDAY	Aug. 26

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 1 .... NEW-YORK .... TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage $35
The new and first-class steamship CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail on FRIDAY, August 18, and the EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
WEEKLY LINE.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. S. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The ATLANTA follows, leaving here on the 26th.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States Mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER;
UNITED STATES, SHERE;
AMERICA, LINDT;
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN.
The NEVADA
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The UNITED STATES will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 26.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship CUMBERLAND, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The MONEKA will leave on her regular day, THURSDAY, Aug. 24.
Agents at Charleston—ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship METEOR, Capt. KEMBLE, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The REPUBLIC follows on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
BRITANNIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
CALEDONIA .... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY.—McCORKELL'S Co.'s splendid A 1 British ships MINNEHAHA, Capt. MCGRATH; STADACONA, Capt. STEWART; VILLAGE BELLE, Capt. LITTLE; LADY EMILY PEEL, Capt. PENNY.
For passage or money orders apply to agents,
G. & J. KNOX & CO., 131 Pearl-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.
The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.
This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST. Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC CRUTCHES, for the lame of every nature, are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles. They only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 476½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
The Grand Fairy and Comic Pantomime, the
WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN;
OR, THE GOLDEN PILLS OF MAGIC.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
MISS ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS,
OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH,
will appear, for the
FIRST TIME IN PANTOMIMIC CHARACTER.
CHARACTER DANCE by Miss EMMA SHELL.
COMIC DANCE ON STILTS by Master TIMOTHY.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
THE LION-HEARTED
TALLEEN BROTHERS,
together with
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
ON THE AERIAL BARS.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 680 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

CAUTION.—I, SIGNOR BLITZ, THE ORIGINAL magician, ventriloquist and bird performer, desire to caution the public against persons who are now using my name for business purposes. One advertises as Signor Blitz; another as Signor Blitz, Jr. I have neither relative or connection in my vocation, and have been many years located in Philadelphia, but shall open next month in Boston. SIGNOR BLITZ.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 23, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 8:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

WANTED—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT OF light draft, about 150 feet long, in good order. Address, giving price and full description,
HENRY ESLER & CO.,
Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America,* and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.
Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE PELOUBET ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.
Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1 .... $600
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3 375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300, No. 5 225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150 and $180; 4-oct 125
Single reed, 5-octave, $120 and $150; 4-octave 100
Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.
CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—Warranted in every respect.
No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY—Piano-forte Manufacturers.—Pianos, organs and melodeons at wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16, 1865.
The sale of medicine wagons, advertised for Friday, 18th inst., is postponed until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, inst.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon United States Army, Medical Purveyor.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages.
C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE TALENTED
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE COLLEEN BAWN,
which must be withdrawn, notwithstanding its astonishingly great success, in order to make way for other novelties that have been for some time in preparation, with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppaleen, with songs, "The Lads that Live in Ireland," and "Limerick is Beautiful," and Macgillicuddy's Jig,
MR. DAN BRYANT.

Danny Mann	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan	Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan	Mr. J. K. Whiting
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow"	Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan	Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"	Mrs. Jennings
Shelah Mann	Mrs. John Sefton

In rehearsal, the popular Irish Comedy, by Tyrone Power, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK,
in which Mr. Bryant will appear, for the first time, as
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
TO OVERFLOWING.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 17, AND
EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
THIRTY-THIRD TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
As ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, Aug. 19, commencing at ONE O'CLOCK P. M.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE
OF
ARRAH NA POGUE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Immense success. Hundreds unable to procure seats.
HALL FILLED WITH THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK.
SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.,
The favorite Magician and Ventriloquist, with his
100 LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

LELAND OPERA HOUSE,
SARATOGA.
This house may be obtained for Opera, Drama or Concerts, by the night or week.
LELAND BROS., Union Hotel, Saratoga,
or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

PROF. LOWE AND HIS ARMY BALLOON at Central Park every day and evening. An opportunity is afforded to all to ascend and view the city and surroundings at an elevation of 1,000 feet, by means of strong cables.

A GRAND HOP WILL TAKE PLACE AT S. Laird's Mansion House, Long Branch, N. J., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1865.

LECTURES.

COL. R. D. GOODWIN (BY REQUEST OF the "Religio-Political Association") will deliver a lecture on the subject of *Miscegenation and Effects of Negro Suffrage,* THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to hear our brave patriot.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, &c., it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY. No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel,* for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,380 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price, 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE KETCHUM DEFALCATIONS.

The Total Losses Estimated at Over $4,000,000.

A Card from the President of the Importer's and Traders' National Bank.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF MR. EDWARD KETCHUM.

Wall-street was calmer yesterday. The excitement produced by the announcement of the Ketchum defalcations had, in a measure, subsided, and holders of the forged gold certificates declared that Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM was able and willing to make good their losses. This is somewhat doubtful, however, as at a rough estimate the total defalcations are supposed to amount to $4,000,000. The largest losers are KETCHUM & Co., CHARLES GRAHAM, the Importers' and Traders' National Bank and the Fourth National Bank. The following card has been issued by the Importers' and Traders' Bank:

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1865.

Various rumors are in circulation in regard to losses sustained by different parties on account of the recently developed forged checks, and among others the name of this bank is mentioned. I would state for the information of the public that this bank holds three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of these said to be forged checks, as collateral security for loans, which amount, should it prove an entire loss, is nearly covered by the present surplus and earnings.
JAMES BUELL, President.

Brokers and other persons share in the losses in sums from $40,000 or $50,000 to $150,000 in one instance.

A full and searching examination into the transactions of young KETCHUM is being conducted by a committee of the Board of Brokers, and it is probable that their report will bring out the true facts in the case, and that all that is now enveloped in mystery will be cleared up.

For how long the abstraction of the securities in the charge of KETCHUM & Co. has been going on is not known, as young KETCHUM, as manager of the business of the firm, had every facility for obtaining the securities without the fact being discovered. He knew what securities would be called for at any given time, loans having been effected for stated periods; and he used his knowledge in such a manner that there was not even the faintest suspicion of his acts up to the day of his flight. Some of the envelopes in which bonds were kept are found neatly folded or tied, and laid away, as though complete, though their contents are no longer to be found, and there is no evidence of their existence.

The amount of cash actually carried off by young KETCHUM is believed not to exceed the amount originally stated in the TIMES—about $60,000. He is known to have drawn a check on the afternoon of the day of his flight for $700,000, but $250,000 of this sum he paid out before his departure.

As to KETCHUM's whereabouts, or the direction in which his flight was taken, nothing is known. Detectives were sent to Boston yesterday to search the steamer leaving for Europe, and officers were sent to watch other foreign steamers. There are, however, persons to be found who believe that young KETCHUM did not leave the city on Monday, and that he is still here.

The Ketchum Failure.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your money article of this morning, and, to a less extent, those of other daily papers, contain imputations and misstatements as to the character of our business dealings which are calculated to greatly injure not only ourselves but the interests of our creditors.

It is not true that we have ever engaged in excessive speculations in stocks or gold, or made any "heavy losses" thereby. We had nothing to do with the "recent upward movement of gold," beyond owning a very moderate amount—*not increased since July 20*, and most of the time not sufficient to supply the wants of our *short* customers.

We have not been recently or ever *borrowers* of money, and consequently have not had to "provide margins on loans," either in the ordinary way, or as insinuated by your money editor—by dishonest practices.

We have and have had *no stocks or gold* "under hypothecation," but, on the contrary, have always been large lenders of money upon the various securities dealt in in the Street.

Owing to the frequent absence from town of Mr. GRAHAM, we ceased giving him orders in February last, and have not since that time employed in any manner the services of himself or his firm.

Our suspension is brought about solely by the unhappy speculations and the frauds upon us resulting therefrom, of one who, however unworthy he may have proved, commanded, so far as we are informed, the confidence of all who knew him.

Respectfully yours,
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THE MUMFORD GOLD FRAUDS.

Arrest of Mr. Mumford—Investigation Before Justice Dowling.

AFFIDAVITS OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Mr. PETER R. MUMFORD, a gold broker recently doing business at No. 57 Exchange-place, whose mysterious disappearance from the midst of the busy Bulls and Bears created a lively but short-lived sensation in Wall-street on Monday morning, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective OBER, of the First Ward, and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, on the complaint of Mr. CORNELIUS WARD, a member of the firm of Messrs. GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co., bankers and brokers, of No. 44 Exchange-place. On Saturday MUMFORD obtained large amounts of gold from various brokers, which are estimated as high as $100,000, giving therefor his checks on the Mechanics' Bank of this city. On presenting the checks at the counter of that institution, it was ascertained that there was no deposit to MUMFORD's credit to meet his obligations, and his creditors found that they had not only sold their gold but been "sold" themselves. Madame Rumor immediately said that MUMFORD had fled the city, taking his plunder with him. Madame Rumor, however, was at fault, for MUMFORD had not left the city. The bankers, brokers and gamblers, who usually congregate in Wall-street, for a time forgot the defalcation of JENKINS and the tragic death of EARL, and the disappearance of MUMFORD was an interesting theme of gossip, until it was completely overshadowed by the forgeries and flight of young KETCHUM.

On Monday morning, Mr. WARD, of the firm of GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co., entered the following complaint against MUMFORD, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs:

Police Court, First District, City and County of New-York, ss.:
CORNELIUS WARD, of No. 44 Exchange-place, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the 12th day of August, 1865, at the City and County of New-York, he received from PETER R. MUMFORD the paper hereunto annexed, purporting to be a check drawn by himself to the order of GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co., for the sum of twenty-eight thousand and two hundred dollars, in payment for gold sold and delivered to him to the amount of twenty thousand dollars. Deponent has since been informed that there was no funds in the bank upon which it was drawn to meet the same, and is worthless.
(Signed,) CORNELIUS WARD.
Sworn to before me, the 14th day of August, 1865.
JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

The paper referred to in the above complaint is a check, No. 4,301, drawn on the Mechanics' Bank of this city for $28,000, to order of GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co., signed "P. R. MUMFORD." It is indorsed, "For deposit, GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co."

Attached to the original complaint of Mr. WARD is an affidavit, of which the following is a copy:

City and County of New-York:
WILLIAM F. DICKINSON, of No. 44 Exchange-place, says that he is errand boy for the firm of GREENLEAF, MORRIS & Co.; that he presented the annexed check to the teller of the Mechanics' Bank, and was informed by him that it was not good.
(Signed,) WM. F. DICKINSON.
Sworn to before me, this 14th day of August, 1865.
JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

On the above affidavits Justice DOWLING issued a warrant for the arrest of MUMFORD, which was placed in the hands of Detective OBER, of the First Precinct. MUMFORD was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon, and arraigned before Justice DOWLING. Mr. W. T. B. MILLIKEN appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. THOMAS H. RODMAN and THOMAS S. SOMMERS.

Justice DOWLING read the above affidavits, when Mr. RODMAN, on behalf of the prisoner, moved to quash the warrant of arrest, and dismiss the complaint, on the ground that there was no criminal offence charged on the face of the complaint, and there was no evidence on which to hold his client even for examination. There was scarcely sufficient evidence to issue a warrant.

Mr. MILLIKEN said that all of the requirements of the statute had been complied with, and the prosecution were ready to go on with an examination, with a view of completing their case.

Justice DOWLING decided that there was evidence of criminal intent, and he would hold the accused for examination, which could be proceeded with immediately.

Mr. RODMAN objected to the decision, and the clerk was directed to note the exception. The counsel also said that he intended to bring this case before the Supreme Court on a writ of *certiorari*, and requested a suspension of the proceedings until a writ could be obtained.

Justice DOWLING then adjourned the hearing of the case until 10 o'clock this morning at the Tombs. Pending the examination, he decided to hold MUMFORD to bail in the sum of $30,000, and in default thereof the prisoner was committed to the Tombs.

THE PERILS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

Condition of our Ferry-boats—Lack of Appliances for Saving Life in Case of Accident, &c., &c.

The recent disasters at sea by fire, the explosion on board of the *Arrow*, and the collision on Lake Huron has again awakened the liveliest feelings in reference to the persistent disregard manifested by shipowners for providing for the means of the preservation of human life in case of accident by fire, collision or explosion. Time after time we have recorded like scenes of horror, but we have had excitements which have followed so soon after, that these awful tragedies have been crowded into the background of our memories. As a journalist we did our duty at the time, and if we abandoned this topic it but too faithfully reflected the public apathy. We again invite attention to this important subject, and will set forth details, intimating that other and even worse calamities are likely to occur any day upon our own waters. In the present writing we propose to devote the space to directing attention to our ferry-boats and the loose if not worse manner in which they are provided to save life in case of fire or collision.

No one will deny that such probabilities are impossible. Nearly 100,000 persons are daily obliged to cross our ferries on steamboats expressly provided for that purpose. In case of accident, what proportion of this large aggregate of humanity would stand a chance of being rescued? Not a foggy day or dark night passes without narrow escapes, more than the confiding occupants of the cosy cabins ever dream of. To bring the dangers more forcibly to the comprehension of the public, let us suppose, for instance, one of the ferry-boats on an evening trip, say between 6 and 7 o'clock, when there are from 900 to 1,200 persons on board. A dense fog envelopes the river, making it almost impossible to see a boat's length ahead. A sailing vessel, under whole canvas, in a hurry to make her port, comes sweeping down the river, her speed increased by a strong tide. Before she can by any manœuvre clear the ferry-boat crossing her bow, she is seen; the passengers rush frantically to the opposite side of the boat, which is suddenly depressed; the lee air ports are open, tons of water are taken in the hold of the ferry-boat, on the one side, while the bowsprit enters the other side, and in an instant the boat begins to fill. No entreaties on the part of the two or three deck hands can prevent a scene of the wildest confusion. The boat is rapidly sinking; in vain the steam whistle screeches out a signal of distress; the water reaches the fires under the boilers, the steam reaches the deck, enveloping the victims in the fog of death. Scores plunge into the dark, swift tide, and are borne away to a watery grave. Where is the miserable little cockle-shell of a boat, or even the two boats, which for years have been securely lashed upon the hurricane deck, without oars, or even a painter to lower them into the water? Where are the few life-preservers which are stowed, if they have any on board, in locked boxes on the hurricane deck? The boats would be lost or stove in launching. The life-preservers would not be found, or, even if found, would not be distributed. Even allow this steam whistle should attract attention from the shore—how much time must elapse before the rescuers could find the ill-fated craft and her victims in the fog? This is by no means an overdrawn picture. The same result would accrue from fire. It is not probable that one-tenth part of the passengers on board would be saved. Many of the boats are dry, and so old that they would burn up like chaff.

Our reporter has, for the past few days, been engaged in making trips on the ferry-boats which ply on our waters, and gives the general results of his observations below.

The Union Ferry Company is perhaps the largest and most influential ferry company in the world, and employs boats which for size, speed and general passenger accommodations, are seldom surpassed. Their ferry-boats are provided with two small boats each averaging fifteen feet in length, stowed on the hurricane deck, lashed down so securely that it would require a person some time to cast her adrift, because it is not every man that carries a good knife, such a one as would be required to cut the lashings. It is the work of from five to seven men to launch one of these boats properly, and it would be by no means improbable if in attempting to do so they would be swamped or capsized. Even if they were safely launched they could not accommodate more than fifteen persons, but the probabilities are that they would be instantly sunk by the crowd that would in their frenzy rush for them. In Winter time, amid ice and snow, just think of the small chance of saving life with these small boats. The bare thought is painfully ridiculous. As to life preservers we were unable to discover any, although they may have a few dozen stowed away somewhere out of the reach of anybody but the pilot, who should be at the helm in such times as these. It is time that this company should be compelled to provide the proper means of escape for their passengers in case of an accident. The President of the company, who is now enjoying himself at Saratoga, would not care to read of the destruction of life liable to occur at any hour on his boats. Mr. MEAD, the Superintendent of the line, should urge this matter at once. He is a kind and humane individual.

The Staten Island Railroad Ferry Company, which runs boats from the foot of Whitehall-street, are even more culpable; they run longer trips and are oftener outside the reach of aid. These boats carry one little wooden egg-shell, hung up under the deck, out of everybody's reach, capable of carrying about ten persons. The officers of the boat had better put new and larger tackle-falls to them, or they will fall down and hit some one on the head. No life-preservers are to be seen on board of these boats. The chances for fire are very great on board of these boats, and as they have about eight miles to go in making a trip, all hands could burn up before any succor could be sent to them. Sometimes there are over 2,000 persons crowded on board at one time. The statement of this fact is sufficient to furnish food for thought and reflection.

The Jersey City Ferry Company run five boats, but they are as illy provided as almost any of the other companies. They have two boats stowed over 20 feet from the water, where it would be impossible to reach them in case of fire. Yesterday we saw on one of these boats, that there was only *one* oar for two small boats, and were unable to discover any life-preservers, although one hundred are said to be on each boat.

The Hoboken Ferry Company claims to be the best provided, in case of collision, of any of these lines. Let us see. Take the *Morristown*. She is a new boat, put on in January last. She has one iron and one wooden boat, each 17 feet in length. Each boat has four oars and a rope at each end, said to be of sufficient length to lower them from the hurricane-deck to the water. She has 40 fire-buckets and 102 life-preservers, stowed in a box on the hurricane-deck. They are all in good condition, for we saw them; and when asking permission to look at them from the Captain, he called a fireman out of the hold, told him to pass up a ladder, which was passed up from the gangway on the opposite side of the boat from where they were stowed, came around and placed it in position, and then we ascended and looked at them. This occupied several minutes. Had it been in the time of fire or collision, where would have been that fireman? Either killed, drowned or scalded. He would not have been where he could have passed up that ladder if he could have got it through the narrow gangway, and it might have been impossible to pass it through the excited crowd to place it in its proper position. This boat has iron tanks, said to be 410 in number, stowed in the sides of the hold, capable of floating the vessel in case of a collision; perhaps they will. All the Hoboken boats have tanks like this. The *James Watts*, 454; *Patterson*, 361; *John Fitch*, 126; *C. Livingston*, 126; *Passaic*, 281, and each about 100 life-preservers. These boats make 30 trips daily, carrying, on an average, 500 persons per trip.

The Chambers-street Ferry run the new boats *Pavonia* and *Susquehannah*, each carrying two boats, one of wood and the other an Ingersoll life-boat. These boats are in good condition. Those of the *Susquehannah* are carried in davits, ready to be lowered; and the company are entitled to the credit of being the first and only one that has made any step in the direction of providing for the safe launching of their boats. Each of these ferry-boats has twenty-four fire-buckets and one hundred life-preservers, stowed away where they can't be seen.

The Jackson-street Ferry run a miserable, rickety old tub, which can barely stem the tide, called the *Seneca*. She has no boats; one pair of swimming corks, tied together with a string, which would float two small cats comfortably, one boat-hook and a leaky bucket complete her inventory.

The South Seventh-street line runs the *Superior*, *Arizona*, *Warren*, *Oneida*, and others. These boats are dry as a tinder-box, except when the rain leaks down through them. Each have two little boats which, if they could be launched, would carry a dozen persons. Each have two corks for life-preservers.

The Grand-street line runs the *Nebraska*, which carries no boats, and has two life-preservers visible to the naked eye. None of the passenger-boats of this line have any small boats, and each carry two life-preservers. The ferry-boat *Canada* has two little boats and four preservers.

The *Kings County* has 75 life-preservers and two boats; *Queens County* one boat and two life-preservers; *Louise* one boat and two life-preservers.

The *Martha*, of the Greenpoint Ferry, is an old boat and carries one boat and two corks for life-preservers. We have by no means cited all the bad cases which have come under our observation in visiting our ferry-boats, nor have we exhausted the subject, leaving it for another time to state some other facts, which need only to be made known to show how reckless these custodians of human life are in carrying out their contracts with the traveling public.

The Staten Island Railroad Company's ferry-boats average, on their Sunday evening trips 1,500 passengers, and in case of an accident we do not believe a dozen persons could be saved by the appliances of the boats. We submit these facts to the public and authorities, especially praying that speedy action may be taken in the premises to bring the company to a sense of their duty. Some of them to-day defy the law, and refuse to take out a license. This is the case with the great Union Ferry Company.

Base Ball.

A match will be played on Friday next between the Atlantic and Eureka Clubs, at the Eureka Grounds, Newark, N. J. This match was erroneously stated as taking place on Thursday.

NEW STEAMSHIPS FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

Description of the Steamships Twilight, Andalusia, Vicksburg and H. S. Hagar.

THE STEAMSHIP TWILIGHT.

This vessel is up for Wilmington, N. C., by the well-known firm of Messrs. LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co., for which port she will sail on the 19th inst. She has just been finished, and her construction reflects credit upon her builders, as she is a craft well calculated to give satisfaction on her proposed route of service, possessing speed, strength of hull and a variety of elegance of finish in her passenger department.

The *Twilight* is 150 feet long on deck, 29 feet breadth of beam, 15 feet depth of hold, has three decks, draws 10 feet 6 inches of water when cargo-laden, and is 644 tons burthen, new measurement. Her frame is of white oak, chestnut, &c., and is fastened in style of superior workmanship with iron and treenails; the frames are spaced 26 inches from centre to centre, and the floors are filled in solid for the whole length of the vessel.

The mess-rooms are on deck, and will be very pleasant in every kind of weather, and they are fitted in excellent style with all that is convenient or comfortable in departments of this character.

She has a vertical direct engine, having one cylinder, 30 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 2 feet 6 inches. Her boiler is of the tubular description, and a blower is used to her furnaces. Her rig is that of a schooner, and she is fitted with the requisite pumps, bilge-injections, valves, &c., a vessel of her class requires.

The *Twilight* was erected in Mystic, Conn., by CHAS. H. MALLORY, and her machinery constructed by the Mystic Iron Works.

THE STEAMSHIP ANDALUSIA.

Messrs. LEARY & BROTHERS, of William-street, will soon put upon the route hence to New-Orleans this vessel, in command of an excellent seaman. Her accommodations will be of a character to sustain the high reputation which these gentlemen have always possessed in connection with their vessels, and deservedly, as all who have traveled in them testify to the superior deportment of all the officers and crew, from the Captain down.

The *Andalusia* will be found to be an excellent seagoing steamer, having lines that insure speed and proportions that testify of comfort. She is 197 feet in length on deck, 31 feet 4 inches breadth of beam, 19 feet 6 inches depth of hold, has two decks, draws when loaded 13 feet 6 inches of water, and is 925 tons burden, old measurement. Her frame is of white oak, &c., of the choicest quality, and is fastened in an excellent manner with copper, iron and treenails. The floors are molded 13½ inches in the angles, are sided 9½ inches, and the frames are 28 inches from centre to centre. Around these frames are iron straps, double and diagonally laid, 3½ by ½ inches, thus adding greatly to her strength. The bottom of the hull is coppered, and her rig is that of a brigantine.

Her motive power consists of two horizontal engines, having cylinders 40 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 2 feet. The propeller is of cast iron, and 11 feet in diameter. Steam is supplied from one tubular boiler, having a blower attached to her furnaces.

In pumps, anchors, injections, life-preservers, &c., this vessel is especially well provided for, and all who make the passage in her to or return from the Crescent City will speak in her praise.

She was built in Fairhaven, Conn., by S. H. POOKE, and her machinery constructed in New-York by the Delamater Iron Works, foot of Thirteenth-street, North River.

THE STEAMSHIP VICKSBURG.

This steamer is on the route hence to Mobile, and for this service is well adapted. She is owned by Messrs. C. C. & H. M. FABER & Co., of Pearl-street, who have caused her to be made a first-class vessel in every respect. She was constructed by Messrs. MAXSEN, FISH & Co., of Mystic, Conn., who used the very choicest materials in her erection, and gave her a model of beauty, and one that betokens speed. She is 171 feet long, 33 feet wide, 17 feet deep, has two decks, draws 13 feet 6 inches of water when cargo laden, and is 522 tons burden, new measurement. Her frame is of white oak and hacmetac, and is fastened in a superior manner with iron, copper and treenails; her floors are molded 12 inches, are sided 12 to 14 inches, and her frames are 27 inches apart from centre to centre. Her bottom is coppered, and her rig is that of a brigantine.

She is fitted with a vertical direct acting engine, having one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet. Her propeller is 11 feet 6 inches in diameter, and of cast iron. Her boiler is of the tubular description, and generates a sufficiency of steam without the aid of a blower.

Her equipment is of a character that will not omit any article, either contributing to the safety of the ship, the comfort or convenience of the passengers. It is first-class in every respect, and in all its details.

The machinery of the vessel was constructed by the Mystic Iron Works.

THE STEAMSHIP H. S. HAGAR.

The steamship *H. S. Hagar* was constructed in Richmond, Me., by Messrs. H. S. HAGAR & Co., who own the vessel, and in every respect she is a steamer well adapted for the route hence to New-Orleans, which she is now on, in Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co.'s line.

Her accommodations for passengers are excellent; her cabins are roomy and well finished and furnished, and her galley is well arranged, and of a character that speaks well of those that designed and executed the work.

She is 230 feet in length, 34 feet 5 inches in breadth, 24 feet 8 inches in depth, has three decks, draws when cargo laden 14 feet of water, and is 1,312 tons burden, old measurement.

The materials used in her construction are of the best quality white oak and hacmetac, and these are put together in a masterly manner. The frame is fastened with copper and treenails, and the floors are molded 14 inches, sided 12 inches, while the frames are spaced 30 inches from centre to centre. Around these frames are iron straps, double and diagonally laid, 4 by ⅝ inches, which are of great advantage in increasing the vessel's strength. Her bottom is coppered, and her rig is that of a brig.

Her motive power consists of one vertical direct acting engine, 48 inches diameter of cylinder, and a stroke of piston of four feet. Her propeller is 12 feet in diameter, and of cast iron. Her boiler is of the tubular description, and is of a character that does not use blowers to her furnaces. In pumps, anchors, bilge-injections, bottom valves, life-preservers, boats, &c., &c., this vessel is fully equipped, and of articles of the first quality. That she will give satisfaction on the route of her service, no one acquainted with her at all doubts. Her machinery was constructed by the Hope Iron Works.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE SECOND-AVENUE HOMICIDE.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, on the body of MALACHI COUGHLIN, who died from the effects of wounds received on Sunday morning, as it is alleged, at the hands of EMMERICH SCHNEIDER. We publish the most important testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, together with a statement of the accused in regard to the affair.

Patrick O'Brien testified that on last Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, he stopped in a lager-beer saloon in Second-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, with Robert Russell; witness talked with some young men who were playing cards in the saloon; the landlord told the young men that they should pay for four glasses of lager and a segar; the landlord had a dispute with a man named Callahan, and told the latter he wanted him to pay for the liquor; Callahan said he would pay for the liquor, but not for the segar; the men then went out on the sidewalk, and Schneider, the proprietor, went out to empty a pail of water, when some of the crowd shoved against him; his hat fell off, when he ran in and came out at the door with a revolver, which he pointed at the crowd; one of the young men said "don't shoot, Schneider;" Schneider then turned round and shot the man next to him, who was the deceased; Schneider then threw the revolver down, and said "I've shot him:" he then ran round Thirty-fifth-street, and witness saw no more of him.

Cornelius J. Callahan testified that on Saturday night he went to Schneider's lager beer saloon in company with Michael Courtney and Ed. Fitzgerald; there was several more there playing cards; the friends of witness walked out after drinking a glass of lager, but he remained; Schneider locked the door, when witness said, "you need not lock the door, I'll settle for them; how much is it;" Schneider replied, "twenty-five cents;" witness asked, "what for, for four drinks;" he said, "one man had a segar;" witness told him he knew nothing about it; and then said, "sooner than raise any disturbance, I'll give you twenty cents;" Schneider did not take the twenty cents; and opening the door, told the men in the room to go out; witness walked around the corner of Thirty-fifth-street, and stood there four or five minutes waiting for a car; he heard the pistol fired, and saw the man run; a policeman caught hold of witness and asked him where he was going; witness replied that he was going home, when the officer took him back to where the occurrence happened, and witness saw the deceased lying in front of the door of the lager-beer saloon; witness was then taken to the station-house; he did not see the shooting nor anything previous to the shot being fired.

Emmerich Schneider testified as follows: I am proprietor of the saloon No. 637 Second-avenue; on Sunday morning last, about two and a half o'clock, five men came into my saloon; four of them asked for beer, and one of them for a cigar; the man that called for them went out; one of the party asked me how much it was; I told him 25 cents; he asked me how that came; I told him four lagers and one cigar was 25 cents; he said he would not pay 25 cents—he would only pay for the beer; I told him I did not care for five cents—that he should give me the 20 cents and I would be satisfied; he then commenced to call me all the names he could think of; the deceased offered to make a match between one of the men and me to fight; I told him I was no fighter; they kept on abusing me; I told them to go out; about five minutes afterwards I had occasion to bring out a pail of water; they stood in front of the door; they let me pass quietly through, but when I was returning one of the party called me a "Dutch son of a b—h," and struck me, and at the same time the others kicked me; I went in and got the pistol to frighten them off, as they were following me in; the pistol was behind the bar; as I came to the door the deceased stood there, and he reached out his hand, got hold of the pistol, and it went off; I put the pistol behind the counter and went up to the station-house to report myself, and on my way up Policeman Deidrick took charge of me; I was struck on the head and back from behind with a loaded whip in the hands of one of the party; some of them struck me with their fists and kicked me; I rushed in and got the pistol, as I thought they would kill me; the deceased took hold of the pistol and it went off.

The medical testimony showed that deceased died from a pistol-shot wound in the left breast.

The case was then submitted to the jury, which returned the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of EMMERICH SCHNEIDER, on the morning of the 13th of August, 1865; and the jury also think that the prisoner was unjustly provoked by the treatment he met with at the hands of several persons, among whom was deceased."

COUGHLIN was a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, and lived at No. 677 Third-avenue.

SCHNEIDER was committed to the Tombs by Coroner COLLINS. He will be admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. He is a native of Germany, and 42 years of age. He pleaded not guilty to the charge against him.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER WALKER—EXAMINATION OF SEVERAL WITNESSES.

Coroner COLLIN continued the inquest on the body of Officer WALKER, who was murdered on Tuesday morning, on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street, yesterday afternoon, at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. Several of the men who were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder were examined, but their testimony threw no light on the tragic occurrence. Below we publish the material portions of the evidence taken yesterday:

James Murray testified that on Tuesday morning, at two o'clock, he was on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, in company with Matthew Smith, Edward O'Connor and a lame man; he remained there about half an hour; witness was going down Seventeenth-street when he saw a man running, and asked him what was the matter; the man asked him if he had seen a woman, and witness said no; the man asked witness if he had any objection to go with him, and he came along to the station-house; as the man was going down Seventeenth-street they met a woman, and the man told witness it was his wife; the man went to the station-house; witness was not at the place at all where the difficulty occurred; witness was in the liquor store corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue between nine and ten o'clock on the evening of the difficulty; he heard that there was a woman in the back room; he did not see her, as the door was locked; he did not know the woman, neither did he hear her name.

Matthew Smith testified that on Tuesday morning he was on Ninth-avenue and Fifteenth-street in company with Murray, and two others; he was with Murray pretty much all night; about sundown on Monday night witness saw a woman go into the store, corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue; Murray and witness went into the store and had a drink with her; they had another drink with her, and she fell off the chair; she was then carried into the back room and the door locked on her; witness did not know what they had her there for.

William Fickinger testified that he is a patrolman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; on the morning of the tragedy he was awakened by the pistol shots which were fired opposite his dwelling; he went down Seventeenth-street toward Seventh-avenue, when he met Murray and Smith, and arrested them; Murray had blood on his coat and Smith had blood on his hand; the blood on the coat was fresh and felt damp; when witness first saw the men they appeared excited; they were arrested about fifteen or twenty minutes after the shooting occurred.

James Scullen testified that he was in the saloon, corner of Seventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street, on Monday evening; he saw the woman concerning whom so much has been said in connection with the murder; he recognized her as Mrs. McCuen, a woman who has long been separated from her husband, but he does not know where she lives; after drinking twice in the place, Mrs. McCuen became stupid and was removed to a back room, where witness bathed her head with ice-water, after which he requested Cameron, proprietor of the place, to lock her up and detain her until she became sober.

Several other witnesses, whose testimony was unimportant, were examined, when the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Terrence Quinn, Thomas Brady, Patrick Smith, Jas. Gill and James Scanlin, five of the men arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Officer WALKER, were discharged yesterday, it appearing that they were innocent.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PLEASANT REUNION.—We had the good fortune to be present Tuesday evening at the *abschiedskneipe*, or farewell supper of Messrs. BOALT & STETEFELDT, who go to Austin, Nevada, to establish in that central point of the famous Reese River County, a Western Branch for the well-known house of ADELBERG & RAYMOND, mining Engineers, of this city. The *kneipe* was numerously attended, and among those present we noticed eminent representations of science, art, education and the press. Dr. ADELBERG, who has just returned from the Pacific, was the recipient of an enthusiastic toast, accompanied with three cheers and a tiger. The gentlemen about to depart were toasted generally and specially, generously and frequently; and a succession of happy speeches from the members of both houses and their friends contributed largely to the enjoyment of the occasion. The *kneipe* was conducted in the true German student-fashion, under the efficient direction of Dr. CREDNER, *Praeses* of the evening, who is as much at home with *Salamander*, *Ganzel*, *Silentium*, and *Bierreden*, as with granite, gneiss, and *Palaeontiscus Ignotus*. Messrs. BOALT & STETEFELDT sailed yesterday in the *Costa Rica*, followed by the best wishes of a large circle of warm personal friends and business acquaintances. We understand that Prof. TIEMANN, (of MAYNARD & TIEMANN,) a son of our Ex-Mayor, is soon to leave for the Pacific States, to assume an honorable position in connection with the development of their vast mineral resources.

ARRIVAL OF TOWNSEND, THE NEW-HAVEN DEFAULTER.—JEREMIAH TOWNSEND, late the Assistant Cashier of the Townsend Savings Bank, of New-Haven, Conn., who is charged with stealing $115,000 from that institution, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship *Etna*, in charge of the officers by whom he was arrested in Liverpool. The detectives, who sailed from this port, arrived in Liverpool three days before TOWNSEND, who went by way of Havannah. On his person the officers found $110,000 of the stolen funds. On the arrival of the *Etna* he was taken to police headquarters and detained until the departure of the express train, when he was taken to New-Haven.

THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.—This reservoir will, in all probability, be constructed on land near the High Bridge. It is to contain 10,000,000 gallons of water, and is intended to supply what is termed the "low service," or houses standing on low ground in the vicinity. The section of the city dependent for its water supply on this reservoir is north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street. The work will take two years to complete.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—At about noon yesterday, trifling pecuniary damage by fire was occasioned by the upsetting of a pot of varnish in Messrs. TILDEN & NEPHEW's varnish-factory in Norfolk-street, corner of Rivington. JOHN BIGGIN and BERNARD MEYER, employes in the factory, were seriously burned.

NO LIGHT.—Capt. HELME, of the Cedar-street police-station, notified Police Headquarters, last evening, that the western half of the First Ward was in darkness, something being wrong with the gas. No burglaries, however, were reported at a late hour.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Last evening Mr. SOLOMON FARJEON, of No. 185 West Twentieth-street, accidentally shot himself in the side with a pistol, at his dwelling, inflicting a serious wound.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MARRIAGE IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The first marriage ceremony performed during the term of the present Mayor, was solemnized yesterday morning. The parties were Mr. JACOB COOK and Miss MARY SHURE, both residents of New-York city. Mayor WOOD tied the knot in an improved style, and Comptroller FARON afterward treated the couple to some wine. Among the witnesses were Alderman NEWMAN, Deputy-Auditor MCCORMICK, and other city officials. The couple departed in a very happy and contented frame of mind.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—A clerk in the employ of Mr. C. W. VON GLAHN, grocer, corner of Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues, named WILLIAM BEALDING, was arrested on Tuesday by Officer WALDRON, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, on the charge of robbing his employer of about $400, which, as alleged, he abstracted from time to time during the past year. The sum of $170 was found in his possession. The accused was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A married woman named Mrs. MCNALLY died at her residence, No. 85 Fulton-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, on account of injuries sustained the evening previous by the falling of a kerosene lamp, which exploded, and her clothes becoming ignited, she was dreadfully burned. She lingered in great agony until death relieved her of her sufferings.

Williamsburgh.

FOUND DROWNED.—Early yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the dock foot of South Sixth-street, Eastern District, by Officer MANGAM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest shortly afterward, and sent the body to the dead-house for identification. Deceased was a young man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, with red hair and sandy whiskers. On his right arm was a diamond mark made by India ink. The only article of clothing on the person of deceased was a pair of old-fashioned striped pantaloons.

DIED FROM OLD AGE.—Mrs. CATHARINE MCCAFFREY, residing in North Ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth, Eastern District, died on Tuesday, at the age of 106. She was the mother of the extensive contractors of that name, and was a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An old lady named SARAH GARLIN, 60 years of age, residing at the corner of Second and North Third streets, Eastern District, died yesterday, after an illness of five minutes, caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer.	24	100	Chic. & R. I.	104¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	90⅞	100	do.	104⅞
100	do. b3	90¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	66⅞
100	do.	90⅞	400	do. s3	66⅝
50	do.	90¾	200	do.	66⅞
100	Erie R.	80⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr. s30	60
100	Hud. Riv. R. b3	106¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	94¼
400	Reading R.	102	100	Quick. Min. Co.	53
100	Mich. Cen. R.	105	100	do.	53¼
500	Mich. S. & N. I.	61⅞			

Market steady.

[Advertisement.]

Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases?—All who suffer believe they ought to and can be cured. The PLANTATION BITTERS prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of dyspepsia, nervousness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, sinking weakness, general debility and mental despondency than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Among school announcements will be found an interesting card of Burnham's American Business College, located at Springfield, Mass.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Meteor, for New-Orleans—John O. Douglass, Lorenzo Gonzalez Trevim, Jesus Gonzales Trevim, Ricardo Morrell, Jesus Solis, B. Austin, A. Crasas, A. O. Donovant, Wm. Donovant, Manuel Martinez, B. Wolf, W. H. Offensandt, E. W. Brenner, Henry Wolf, Mrs. Marston, Mrs. O. B. Curtis, Mrs. Huygn, O. B. Curtis, A. Marks, A. Towle and daughter, Mrs. R. A. Mullen and daughter, Juan Dominguez, M. Meeker, George McClerken, Mrs. Fairweather, Miss Hester Mangin.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG 16—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—C. Rose, H. Rose, Geo. Clay and lady, W. J. Quaim and lady, Rev. T. Middleton, J. Heidelberg, lady and 4 children, A. Heidelberg, Miss Path, Miss Weidmayer, J. S. Reid, M. Green, C. Kingston, C. Miles, J. J. Devey, lady and son, E. Randall, Rev. P. O. Kean, Miss Eliston, G. M. Sutton, J. Hines, C. W. Abey, F. Crossland, Mrs. Nardin, Miss Vogt, Miss Nearlio, Mrs. Bradbury, E. Clowes, W. Grant and 3 children, Mr. Crommell, Mr. Field, F. Watkins, Mr. Shepley, H. C. Cox, Rev. T. O'Reilly, Rev. J. Curtis, Rev. Mr. Stanton, Rev. C. Meagher, Miss Cheshire, C. T. A. T. Townsend, Jeremiah Townsend, E. G. Carlin, M. A. Craner, M. Manera, Miss L. Solomon, Miss R. Barnett, J. E. Mastin, L. S. Worsley and lady, Miss Powers, Mr. Hodgson and lady, Miss Hodgson, George Dovey, F. A. Speight, C. A. Cheesbrook, Miss B. Markham, F. Schulk, Mrs. P. Massa, M. Normandin, Mrs. Julliett, W. E. Walker, J. Irving, J. Dean, Rev. P. Farrelly, Rev. J. Cunningham, Rev. J. McCormack, Mrs. Race, Mr. Marmot, Mr. Condran, and 373 in steerage.

In steamship Nevada, from Savannah—Mrs. and Miss Copp, P. H. Stafford, lady and servant, T. Cors and lady, C. Robinson, F. J. Swain, H. G. Bump, A. D. Lyons, C. Copp, C. W. Hotchkiss, E. Stafford, Mrs. and Miss Dedyous, Miss A. Danforth, Jno. Conaghy, D. Bailey, H. Blum and lady, A. Fawcett, J. Rutherford, O. Dzialynski and lady, Miss E. King, Mrs. R. Purse, T. Wayne, B. M. Partridge, A. K. Hillard, D. H. Corbett, W. R. Woodbridge, D. Lippmann, Mr. Lonenthal, R. S. English, T. Vail, G. H. Holmes, O. K. Lane, J. Ross, A. Waltham, Capt. D. R. Barnett.

In steamship Zodiac, from Savannah—Mrs. J. S. Clark, Mrs. L. Desaigle and 2 children, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. King and 2 children, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Pace, 2 children and servant, B. H. L. Holt, wife and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Poindexter, T. W. Neely, Mr. Schuster, J. McQueen, Capt. James Kelly, G. W. Haines, S. W. Millette, Mr. Peters, Mr. Fairbanks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 12 | Sun sets...... 6 57 | Moon rises.. 1 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 45 | Gov. Island. 5 34 | Hell Gate.... 6 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ships Franklin, Bursely, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.; J. Baker, (Br.,) Allen, Musquash, Walsh & Carver.

Barks W. E. Anderson, Price, Mobile, J. E. Ward & Co.; Merrimac, Hoyt, Sisal, Brett, Son & Co.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Cole, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Aug. 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 460 passengers to John G. Dale. 2d inst., off Point Lynas, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E. 13th, 5:40 A. M., lat. 43 02, lon. 60, steamship City of Dublin, bound E.; 3:30 P. M., lat. 42 27, lon. 61 40, a brig-rigged steamship, bd. E. 14th, 6:40 A. M., 440 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship City of New-York; 7 A. M., steamship Bremen; 10:50, steamship Erin, all bound E.; 12 M., lat. 41 21, lon. 65 35, ship Good Hope, from Shields for New-York.

Steamship Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson. 14th inst., 50 miles N. of Hatteras, passed brig Almore, of Boston, bound N.

Steamship Zodiac, Bulkley, Savannah 80 hours, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones. Aug. 13, 25 miles S. W. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Ariadne, bound S.; also steamer Perit, hence for Savannah. 14th, 15 miles S. W. of Hatteras, steamer Linda, bound S.; also steamer America, bound S.

Steamtug Mosswood, Hendrick, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, with barge James E. Craig in tow, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig George Downs, Duell, of and from Barbados, 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Anna D. Jordan, Parker, Guantanamo, P. R., 25 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Forester, ———, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maracaybo, Henly, Lingan 17 ds., with coal to C. S. Hatch.

Schr. L. M. Strout, Daniel, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abby Gale, McDonald, Belfast 9 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

SAILED—Steamers Constitution, Albemarle.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16—Arr. steamer City of Bath, from New-York; ship Golden Rule, from Montevideo; bark Williams, from Baltimore; brigs Abby, from Gonaives; Mechanic, from Baltimore; Edwin, from Newburgh.

Spoken, &c.

Norwester—ship, from New-York for San Francisco, July 25, lat. 10 N., lon. 40.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.
TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.
BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE REJUVENATOR.

The uses of this powerful Vegetable Invigorant may be summed up in a few words. It relieves with absolute certainty all disabilities, cures nervous debility of every type, restores the exhausted powers, after long-continued sickness; prevents and arrests premature decay; is a vitalizing, strength-renewing cordial to the aged; may be relied on by woman in all her physical difficulties as a harmless and sure restorative. It is an antidote to the consequences of early indiscretion, has no equal as a stomachic in cases of dyspepsia, sustains not only the physical strength but the constitution itself, and is in all respects the best tonic depurative and antibilious cordial in existence.

Below read a few extracts from letters daily received:

FREDONIA, N. Y., April 4, 1865.
Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:
GENTS: Your BIOKRENE, OR LIFE REJUVENATOR, is a wonderful article, and is doing my wife a great deal of good.
I have recommended it to a neighbor of mine, for nervous debility, and it gives excellent satisfaction. In cases of nervousness it acts like a charm. Send me six bottles by express. I shall still continue to recommend it to others. Yours, LEWIS HENRY.

METAMORA, Mich., July 9, 1865.
Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:
I have used two bottles of your BIOKRENE, and find it all that it is recommended for. Inclosed is $5; send me ½ dozen more, as I wish some for my husband, Rev. S. P. Klots, and my mother. In haste,
Yours truly, Mrs. S. P. KLOTS.

XENIA, Ohio, June 15, 1865.
Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:
SIRS: Inclosed please find $10, for which you will send me 1 doz. BIOKRENE. What you sent me has done me great good. Gratefully yours, D. MEDSKER.

NEWARK, N. J., May 23, 1865.
Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:
The BIOKRENE sells well, and gives good satisfaction. It is a good thing, and I recommend it strongly to my customers. Yours, &c., O. B. KINSEY, Druggist.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
Sold by druggists generally.
Sent by express anywhere, by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors.
No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

The Nation.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, AUG. 17, 1865.
CONTENTS:
THE WEEK.
TOPICS OF THE DAY:
The Public Debt—Reduction of Currency.
Indian Blood.
Probable Effects of Southern Free Labor on Northern Industry.
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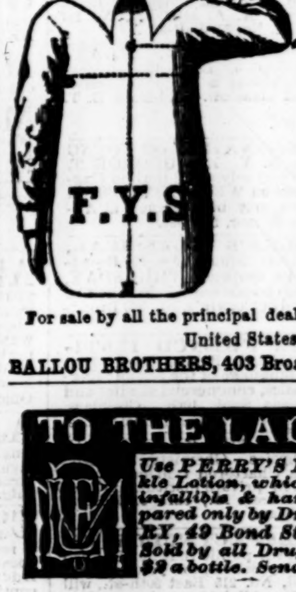

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